FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 175 *8 September 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

NY TIMES Cited on 'Dangerous Plans' for New ABM System [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Sep] AA 1
Carter Avoids Answering Question on SALT Ratification AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Volskiy, Nekrasov, Sobolev] CC 1
European Security CC 1
SRV National Day CC 3
U.S., China Relations CC 4
PRC National People's Congress CC 5
U.S. Events CC 6
World Energy Conference Delegate Interviewed CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Accused of Interference in Polish Events A 1
Petrov Article [PRAVDA] A 1
Bolshakov Commentary A 2
Moscow Arabic Attacks Mideast Nuclear Strategy A 2
Bush in 'Dilemma' Over Reagan's China Policy [Mikhaylov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 35] A 4
PRAVDA on U.S. Interference in Latin America [Tolkunov, 31 Aug] A 4
Sullivan Criticism of Iran Policy Reported A 5

CHINA

U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Arrives in Beijing B 1
XINHUA Cited on Resignation of Hua Guofeng, Other Officials B 1
Economic Deliberations at Beijing NPC Session Noted B 1
USSR Officials Denied Permission To Visit War Graves B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Ustinov Article Highlights 35th Anniversary of Victory Over Japan [PRAVDA 2 Sep] C 1
'Great Doubts' About Durability of Chon South Korean Regime [Kosyrev in PRAVDA 28 Aug] C 6
Soviet Official Interviewed on Impressions of DPRK C 7

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Addresses Meeting of Kabul Intelligentsia D 1
IZVESTIYA Correspondent Views Afghan Economic Activity, Sowing [Ilinskiy] D 1
Security Forces Begin Large-Scale Operations D 2
Role of Oman Bank in Aiding Afghan Insurgents Noted D 2

'Distortion' of USSR-Afghan Relations by Pakistani Authors Hit [Stepanov in IZVESTIYA 29 Aug] D 3
200 Soviet Trade Union Delegates Attend Conference in India D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Increased Recognition of Kampuchean Government Noted [Ponomarev] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Report on Sejm Session Held on 5 September in Warsaw F 1
Gierek Illness, New Appointments F 5
Close of Sejm Session F 5
Kania Meets With Warsaw Party Officials F 5
Kania Speech to PZPR Plenary Meeting Reported F 6
Biography of New Polish Party Chief Reported F 9
Brezhnev Greets, Congratulates Kania on Election F 10
Kosygin Congratulates Pinkowski on Appointment F 10

WESTERN EUROPE

United Kingdom To Deport 44 Iranian Students G 1
Schmidt Remarks on International Situation Cited G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian President Rejects 7 Out of 21 Ministers H 1
Iranian Parliament Discusses U.S. Hostages H 1
Shirokov Comments on Qotbzadeh Links With U.S. H 1
Savchenko Analyzes New Iranian Government Foreign Policy H 2
Report on Paris Meeting of Iranian Exile Leaders H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Soviet Ships To Visit Ethiopian Port 10-15 Sep J 1
Ethiopian Commission Issues Statement on U.S.-Somali 'Collusion' J 1
Kostin Commentary J 1
Zimbabwe Breaks Diplomatic Relations With South Africa [Petrov] J 2

NY TIMES CITED ON 'DANGEROUS PLANS' FOR NEW ABM SYSTEMS

LD041631 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] New York, 1 Sep, TASS--Within the framework of an arms buildup program on an unprecedented scale, the United States is hatching plans to create an additional ABM system.

According to the New York TIMES, the U.S. war department has for a number of years been engaged in developing new systems of missile weapons designed for ABM defense. About $250 million from the Pentagon budget is spent on these purposes each year. One of the systems under development would be equipped with nuclear-tipped missiles capable of intercepting low-flying enemy warheads and could be built as early as 1986, the paper writes. A second, more complex system, which it is planned to complete by 1980, would use missiles with nonnuclear warheads designed to intercept targets at greater altitudes.

Citing a Defense Department spokesman, the New York TIMES reports that the new ABM system would cost, in round figures, at least $7 billion. However, it writes, the Pentagon believes that, in view of the current militarist mood, it will succeed in securing U.S. congressional approval for the deployment of the system. According to the paper, one factor of considerable importance which has improved the chances of the project's supporters is the U.S. nuclear strategy revised by President J. Carter and officially brought into effect by Defense Secretary H. Brown. The creation of an additional multibillion-dollar ABM system, the New York TIMES writes, would be entirely in line with the administration's new nuclear strategy.

The New York TIMES recalls that the protocol to the 1972 treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of ABM systems restricts each side to one site for the deployment of ABM systems or their components and is an integral part of the treaty. The opponents of the idea of deploying an additional ABM system, the paper writes, are expressing doubts as to whether the Soviet Union would agree to revise the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the protocol to it. A number of specialists in the strategic arms sphere sharply criticize these Pentagon plans, the New York TIMES notes, since the creation of a new ABM system would provide the impetus for another, more dangerous spiral of the arms race and would also increase the danger of nuclear conflict.

CARTER AVOIDS ANSWERING QUESTION ON SALT RATIFICATION

LD061454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter, who is making a preelection tour of the country these days, is often asked one and the same question by the American electors: When will the White House review its short-signted decision to postpone ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic arms? However, the President prefers to avoid a concrete answer to this question. Such a position adopted by the Washington administration arouses serious alarm not only among ordinary Americans more than 60 percent of whom, according to a poll conducted by the magazine NEWSWEEK support the SALT II treaty, but also among influential state, political and public figures of the country.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Sep 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. For all of the past week, the international public, press and statesmen have been discussing the propositions contained in Brezhnev's Alma-Ata speech. This fundamentally important speech, as Comrade Brezhnev's speech was called by the West German newspaper SEUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, attracted people's attention in that it strengthened hopes for peace and the preservation of detente. Commentators noted that the chief trend in Soviet foreign policy remains the struggle for the strengthened hopes for peace and the preservation of detente as the leading tendency in international development. They pointed out how strikingly the Soviet leader's speech differed in tone and meaning from the bellicose calls being heard in the United States, in the West in general and in the Far East.

[Volskiy] Well, incidentally, on the subject of the Far East, to which a great deal of attention was devoted in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech, I should like to draw attention to the activation in the current situation not only of the Beijing hegemonists but also of their new partners in this region--the Japanese ruling circles. Moreover, they have become active not only in their diplomatic activity, which found expression in the trip by Foreign Minister Ito to China and Southeast Asia, but also in their military policy. In particular, this was also pointed out by the London paper THE TIMES, which writes, and I quote: It is quite evident that Japan envisages a more active policy in the military sphere. There are many more hawks in the present Japanese Government than in any other recent cabinet. And, the paper concludes, it is evident that not since 1945 has Japan been so oriented toward the military sphere. The country has unambiguously finished with pacifism and has responded to the U.S. call for the creation of a military structure.

But I should also like to draw attention to another aspect of the affair, which, incidentally, was also pointed out by AKAHATA, the newspaper of Japanese communists. This newspaper, referring to the foreign minister's trip to Asian countries, called him an understudy of the United States. Of course, Japan in its relations with Asian countries, to a large extent carries out the socio-political orders of its still senior Washington partner. And in this sense it acts as an understudy of U.S. policy. It does so not without ulterior motives. of course, not without the desire to replace the United States in the future in, let us say, the economic sphere as the main force which could penetrate China.

European Security

[Sobolev] It must be said that such understudies based on militarism are now also breeding in Western Europe.

[Nekrasov] Yes, in the Atlantic region. The other day, as it happens, the latest session of the NATO Association Assembly took place on the Madeira Islands, which belong to Portugal. First, the interesting thing was that the principal speaker was the Belgian general [name indistinct]. The subject of his report was the establishment on this side of the Atlantic of rapid deployment forces by the European countries belonging to NATO; in other words, in support of the American plan, in support of the American units. As you well know, London has already set about creating such forces independently; now general [name indistinct] has proposed that these forces include the FRG and France.

Note that they thus want to draw France into the NATO military organization even if through the back door, and also the Benelux countries, Italy and Portugal. Naturally, this step by the NATO leaders meets halfway the aggressive dangerous plans of American imperialism. One also cannot fail to see here attempts to pursue behind the scenes the idea of extending the NATO zone of operations to regions not covered by the North Atlantic alliance treaty. The fact that such issues are already being discussed--albeit in the framework of a consultative organ--testifies to a dangerous activation, a further activation, of militarist forces in the NATO leadership.

[Sobolev] And in the face of this activation, the Western European public--and this particularly came to light during the recent international day of peace--has once demanded that an immediate reply be given to the Soviet peaceful initiatives in order to impede the widening of the arms race, in particular in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missiles.

As is known, at his meeting with West German leaders, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, aiming to break the deadlock on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles, proposed that these talks be held immediately and be organically linked to American forward-based weapons deployed in or near Europe. The Soviet Union has also made fresh proposals at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We await a reply to our proposals from the leaders of the Western countries, said Comrade Brezhnev in his Alma-Ata speech. We are ready for concrete actions for the sake of strengthening peace and improving the international atmosphere, and we expect the same from them. As for the leadership of the United States and certain of its allies it is increasingly difficult to stick to the delaying tactics with regard to Soviet initiatives. They declare periodically that these initiatives are being examined and that the talks proposed by the Soviet Union will take place in the near future.

The earliest fulfillment of these promises is necessary for many reasons, including for the sake of a more fruitful, successful meeting in Madrid, since the success of the meeting depends on the baggage, the intentions which its participants will bring with them to Spain. As is known, the preparatory meeting will start there day after tomorrow.

[Volskiy] The baggage is indeed what everything will depend on. As for the position of the countries of the socialist community, there are no question-marks. It has repeatedly been publicly declared both on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states, and by individual governments of the socialist community. It has been stressed that it is important here for the conference to make headway on all the main provisions of the Final Act. Particular stress has been placed on the obvious necessity of adopting measures of some kind on military detente. That is not just because of European detente, but also because it is a most important sector in which a complicated situation has now arisen, and this situation can only have a negative influence on other fronts, on activity to implement the Final Act.

That is why the ministers of foreign affairs of the socialist community declared in this joint communique after meeting in Berlin several months ago that in their opinion the meeting should promote an agreement on military aspects of European security and the adoption of the appropriate effective measures; in particular, the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Such a conference, as you know, was proposed by the Warsaw Treaty countries. Similar proposals were made by France and Sweden.

It was supported by Finland. Thus, this idea already has a fairly good basis for international discussion. That goes for the socialist countries, that is their standpoint. They believe, and they stress this in their declarations, that success for the Madrid meeting is possible if all its participants show a constructive and businesslike approach to the examination of the tabled issues. And that means, as was noted by Comrade Gromyko, the Soviet Union's minister of foreign affairs, that the meeting must be given tasks within its powers, the resolution of which would further the implementation of all aspects of the Final Act. I stressed "within its powers" deliberately: This is the key phrase. This was also shown by the experience of the Belgrade meeting, at which the United States arrived fired by psychological warfare and which it attempted to use even then, at the end of 1977 and beginning of 1978, for a try at tripping up, if I can so express myself, the cause of strengthening detente in Europe. And now we are again receiving reports that Washington intends to arrange at Madrid, some other kind of confrontation in the spirit of pyschological war.

Well, it must be said that the timid attempts of aggressive circles in Washington and other Western countries to undermine the Madrid meeting, to drain it of life, are meeting with disapproval not only from wide circles of the public, but also a number of parties to the meeting on the Western side. The past months, the events of these months, have shown that the European states, both in the East and the West of the continent, very clearly strive to preserve the fruits of detente, in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation here and to preserve everything positive brought by the Helsinki meeting.

For example, Brandt, the chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, said in an interview with West German radio: The question facing us is what we can do about the arms race in order to curb armaments as far as possible. After all, if we don't start doing something in this field and if some success is not achieved in the near future, difficulties still more serious than those existing at present could occur in East-West relations.

The socialist countries are already answering this question of what to do. They are calling for the successful, i.e. constructive, holding of the Madrid meeting and agreement there on convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, which is very important. Obviously this would be the most substantial contribution to the continuation and development of detente in Europe.

SRV National Day

[Sobolev] I would like to continue our talk about the events of last week by mentioning an important date in the life of Vietnam, which the Vietnamese people marked at the beginning of September--the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence and the foundation of the workers' and peasants' state. Close friendship has bound our peoples throughout these 35 years. As the message from Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin to the Vietnamese leaders says, the Soviet people will continue to do all they can to strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries and to render comprehensive assistance and support to the people of Vietnam.

Now that the Vietnamese friends have been summing up the results of the path they have trodden, attention has been drawn not just to the magnitude of the Vietnamese people's gains but also to the heavy price paid for them. The French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and now the Chinese hegemonists have all threatened the very existence of the Vietnamese state. Washington and Beijing are now especially actively developing their anti-Vietnam activities, which range from frontier military provocations to intensive diplomatic intrigue aimed at isolating Vietnam.

[Volskiy] Yes, one cannot fail to be struck by the cynicism of those who are currently even trying to accuse Vietnam of supposedly being to blame for tension in Southeast Asia. If there is a program for peaceful cooperation in this region, it is precisely the program proposed by Vietnam and its allies, Laos and Kampuchea. Back in June they proposed the conclusion of an agreement on peaceful coexistence with ASEAN member states. This is a rather large group of states consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore. Recently the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a memorandum reaffirming that this peaceful initiative remains in force.

I do not doubt that at least some ASEAN countries, if not most of them, would be prepared to respond positively to these proposals. But they are impeded first and foremost by China, which together with the United States is doing all it can to sow discord between these states, the ASEAN countries, and the states of Indochina. Furthermore, Beijing is acting roughly as Washington acted about 10 or 15 years ago, when it tried to use certain of these Southeast Asian countries, above all Thailand, in the war against Vietnam. Don't forget that at that time it was precisely from Thailand that U.S. B-52 bombers flew to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong.

Here in front of me I have an AFP report from Bangkok. It quotes one of the Thai newspapers, which dates not from 1968, say, but from 1980--1 September 1980. It says massive strikes on Hanoi and Haiphong--I'm quoting this verbatim--are again being planned. But they are being planned not by the Americans but by the Chinese leadership. If it decides on new aggression against Vietnam, the agency stresses, it would prefer to run the risk of losing aircraft than to come into face-to-face conflict with the Vietnamese units at whose hands it suffered defeat last year.

U.S., China Relations

[Nekrasov] I would like to draw your attention once more, comrades, to the cooperation between Beijing and Washington in their aggressive policy in Southeast Asia. In spite of the deep distrust which still exists between Beijing and Washington, the U.S.-Chinese alliance is assuming an ever more definite shape. As the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY writes, the third contact this year between U.S. and Chinese military leaders, which could be the most important one so far, has begun. Perry, the U.S. under secretary of defense, has arrived in Beijing at the head of a representative delegation consisting of more than 20 members. UPI calls Perry the leading Pentagon specialist on the development of military equipment.

Washington continues to assert that it does not intend to sell China combat equipment but only goods with a dual purpose i.e., those suitable for either civilian or military use. During this visit Perry is to establish whether China is capable of handling U.S. military technology.

So, why is his visit important? It may be because the United States, while not selling arms, intends to each China how to make these weapons itself.

[Volskiy] An interesting game of a diplomatic nature has been played out on the football field between Beijing and Washington. Reagan's well-known statements that he would re-establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan if elected president were decisively condemed at the Chinese National People's Congress session. Addressing journalists at a press conference during the session, Woodcock, the U.S. ambassador in Beijing said that it would be logical for Beijing to carry out its threats by breaking off diplomatic relations with Washington if such a thing were to happen.

But that same day the New York TIMES, in publishing the U.S. ambassador's statement, reported that ever closer relations were being reestablished between Beijing and Taiwan. Trade passing through Hong Kong is flourishing and neither side harbors any hostile feelings whatsoever toward the other. So, as you see, an interesting and, one might say, farcical game is being played here.

PRC National People's Congress

[Nekrasov] I would like to say a few more words about the sessions of the Chinese National People's Congress. It has not ended yet. It is scheduled to end 10 September. But the agenda of the session was known before it started on 30 August. And the program is being strictly adhered to by this sort of parliament which is not elected at general elections but is nominated in accordance with the wishes of the ruling hierarchy in China.

The main item on the agenda was a reshuffle in the Chinese leadership reflecting the power struggle. It was also planned that the session would amend Article 45 of the Constitution, abolishing certain rights and freedoms held by Chinese citizens, although these are pure formalities. They concern, in particular, the holding of debates, the freedom of expression, and the hanging of wall posters, and original, centuries-old way of expressing an opinion in China. This is now to be stopped.

The session is also discussing the results of economic development and plans for the future. A characteristic feature of the current Chinese economy is the introduction of capitalist management practices and various forms of private enterprise. Capitalists, industrialists and businessmen whose property was confiscated during the Cultural Revolution have now been compensated. Their bank accounts, which had been frozen, have now been unblocked so they can receive interest on all this money. Special economic zones are being set up in Guangdong and Fujian provinces where foreign capital can flow freely. Foreign monopolies exploiting local labor and resources will only pay a modest 15 percent profits tax. They are free to remit the rest wherever and whenever they want.

The French newspaper LE MATIN published an intriguing utterance by a certain Red capitalist, Zhu Yunshan. This Zhu Yunshan is a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and is consequently a close associate of the country's leadership. He quoted Deng Xiaoping as saying that from 8 million to 10 million people were killed during the Cultural Revolution and 200 million were persecuted. These figures were not revealed out of a love of the truth. Deng Xiaoping used them as a weapon in the struggle with his colleagues, if you will excuse the expression, who were promoted during the Cultural Revolution.

Furthermore, Zhu Yunsham made an evaluation of recent Chinese policy. He believed that it was a mistake to give help to Korea and Vietnam. He now proposes an end to talk about the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat; he is calling for large loans to be raised in the West and, in general, is saying that the West should be taken wholly as a model. So, it seems incorrect to me to describe this people's representative, this capitalist as a Red.

[Volskiy] But I think that one can add the following to that: He is speaking not just for himself. It may be that he is calling a spade a spade as opposed to, let us say, Deng Xiaoping and certain other Chinese leaders who benefit by disguising their true plans with the previous phraseology.

[Nekrasov] I think that there is unquestionably a division of roles. Some address themselves to the masses of the people, to the working people of China. Others address their remarks to their audience in the West, with whom they are making more and more contact.

U.S. Events

[Sobolev] Well, we can also observe make-believe democracy, though of a different kind in the United States as well as China at the moment. The presidential election campaign entered its final stage there last week. It needs to be said that it is taking place in an atmosphere of sharply deteriorating social and economic problems.

There are data showing that in the second quarter of this year, the gross national product of the United States fell 9.1 percent in annual terms compared with the previous quarter. The economic slump is being aggravated by the government's anti-inflation measures--though inflation itself remains unprecedentedly high. In April-June, it stood at around 11 percent. Unemployment is on the increase. According to official figures, 8.2 million people are out of work, and according to trade union figures, 11 million. Those are just a few general figures, but they give a picture of what ordinary Americans--the main mass of the voters--are up against. And, as statements in the press show, the socioeconomic program being proposed by both main candidates, Reagan and Carter, are arousing considerable skepticism. All this determines the pre-election atmosphere in the United States, and is characteristic of the appraisals of the election campaign that are being voiced in Western Europe.

[Volskiy] The anxious attention being paid to the election campaign here, in London, Bonn and no doubt in the other capitals as well, is further explained by the fact that the ruling circles of these countries are watching with apprehension what the Washington correspondent of London's THE OBSERVER has called the progressive disintegration of the U.S. political system. The worsening not only of the economic, but also of what I would call the internal, moral and political crisis of the strongest capitalist country of the modern world cannot fail to worry the leaders of the other countries of capital, cannot fail to give them cause for alarm about the fate of the capitalist system as such. And that crisis is growing. Well, I'm not going to enumerate what has been spoken of many times already and what our listeners know: about the racial crisis, the crisis of the cities and other similar manifestations of the deepening of the general crisis.

I'll just cite a few testimonies of a more general kind. Thus, American observers have recently been writing openly about the mounting feelings, among Americans of various social positions, of insecurity, disillusionment, at times of bitterness, engendered by the economic, social and political upheavals. The same correspondent of THE OBSERVER writes that the system of U.S. political parties is, in effect, falling apart. And he goes on to explain what he means by this: The Republican and Democratic parties at present are no more than organizations for holding primary elections and the national party conventions that nominate presidential candidates. The New York clerical journal CHURCHMAN writes: Our weakness is not in the inadequacy of our military machine, of which the presidential candidates are speaking, but in the greed and egoism of some Americans. We know what section of Americans is being referred to: the military-industrial complex, the monopolies.

The American magazine TIME stresses the same point: The morale of Americans, and their belief in the future, have sunk lower than ever before.

Finally, the prominent American observer Robert (Seal) not long ago drew a revealing picture of how the public feels about the policy that is being pursued by those at the top in Washington: No one knows what the government may do tomorrow. No one trusts it, no one respects it, no one believes it and no one thinks it knows what it's doing. In a situation like that, in a country where a large number of people have their heads cluttered with petty bourgeois sentiments and petty bourgeois psychology, the result of the elections, the coming to power of the rightwing forces, the reactionary forces, is explicable from the Marxist viewpoint; it is socially dangerous for the American people, and dangerous, too, for the international situation, in the light of the policy that the Carter administration has recently been pursuing.

[Nekrasov] And, in connection with the subject of the elections, I should like to draw your attention to another example of how, in the United States, they're trying to make the whole world into an election arena by sending emissaries to far-flung places abroad in search of votes. As a result of his visit to the Near East this week, President Carter's special representative Sol Linowitz won for his master a point that he needed for his election campaign. After the visit to Cairo, Anwar as-Sadat agreed to resume talks on so-called administrative autonomy for the Palestinians, since he's been met halfway. As-Sadat didn't really want much at all: a new tripartite meeting of the Camp David type. Israel was able to concede that to him without losing anything, out of sympathy, as it were, with the head of the American administration, whose patronage Tel Aviv now needs particularly badly, having managed, by its recent official annexation of Jerusalem, to arouse the strong antagonism of international public opinion. So that harmless tiff among the sweet threesome was of short duration, and As-Sadat did not remain long in his rather pitiful pose of independence.

[Volskiy] While we're on this subject, I would like to say something about an illusion which is being strenuously implanted in Western Europe, where it is widespread, and is being fostered in the Arab world mainly, I would say, by Egyptian propaganda. The illusion is that, after the American elections, there will be a serious change in American policy in the Near East, because at present all the presidential candidates are openly pro-Israel, but when one of them becomes master of the White House, his hands will be untied, and he'll be able--supposedly--to ignore the influence of the Israeli lobby and pursue a more balanced course in the Near East. But this seems to me to be a shortsighted view. After all, Washington's stake in Israeli expsansionism is due not to transitory factors but to quite concrete political circumstances. The point is that Israel, armed to the hilt, with its strong military machine replete with arms and American military equipment, is really Washington's only reliable and efficient fighting ally in its duel with the liberation forces of the Near and Middle East. As long as Washington follows a policy of encouraging that duel, it will continue to bank on encouraging Israeli militarism, regardless of who is master of the White House and who wins the election in the United States.

[Nekrasov] Well, Linowitz may have won a point for Carter in the diplomatic game in the Near East, but the cause of a Near East settlement has gained nothing, if, indeed, it hasn't lost. These U.S. diplomatic games are by no means innocent: In their course, the United States has already begun deploying its arms in Egypt--in one of the strategic points important for controlling the so-called arc of instability as defined by the President's national security adviser, Brzezinski. Washington has also recently acquired bridgeheads in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. This has aroused mounting protests from the states of the region: Ethiopia, Syria, South Yemen.

[Volskiy] Almost simultaneously with the talks on an agreement between the United States and Somalia on use of military bases, tension was increasing in the Horn of Africa, specifically in the border region between Somalia and Ethiopia. Somalia has stepped up its progressive policy toward Ethiopia, as even the Americans have been forced to admit. The CIA, for example--and this information was leaked unintentionally, evidently, to the press--has admitted that regular Somali troops are operating in the Ethiopian province of Ogaden. Having enlisted American support and obtained promises of military deliveries, the Somali leaders were tempted to take revenge for the defeat they suffered in their aggression against Ethiopia 2 years ago. Is this not indicative in a wider sense? The fact is there: The mere plan to establish a direct U.S. military presence have fired the expansionist appetites of Washington's latest client, and led to a worsening of tension.

But it must be said, of course, that Somalia is as you know, not the only object of the Pentagon's ambitions in the Indian Ocean. Work is being accelerated on Diego Garcia, and is going on day and night under the light of arc lamps. Well, all this is certainly alarming and worrying and arousing resolute protests among the widest public and government circles of the countries situated in the Indian Ocean basin, where the movement to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and abolish the American military bases and military bridgeheads there is now being intensified.

[Sobolev] The time has come to end our program, comrades. Thank you for your attention and goodbye.

WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE DELEGATE INTERVIEWED

LD052358 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--"The Soviet Union seeks further expansion of beneficial cooperation in energy with all interested countries," a TASS correspondent was told by Konstantin Ananichev, head of a chief department under the USSR Energy and Electrification Ministry. "We are going to reaffirm its attitude at the 11th world energy conference (WEC) congress due to open on Sepbemter 8 in Munich (West Germany)". The Soviet delegation is led by USSR Minister of Energy and Electrification Petr Neporozhniy who is also honorary president of the organization.

"The USSR like other countries faces the problem of the most rational use of fuels, especially owing to the necessity to economize on oil whose technological significance is growing now. For example, oil is used for the manufacture of high-quality fertilizers," Konstantin Ananichev said. "We are prepared to cooperate with other countries in this field in order to jointly find an effective solution to the pressing problems of energy."

"Owing to shortage of mineral fuel in the European part of the USSR, the Soviet energy programme includes construction of more nuclear power plants to meet the requirement of this region in electric and thermal energy," he continued.

"But in other regions such as Siberia, with its huge resources of oil, gas, coal and water, steam and hydroelectric stations are still to be given priority."

"Of great interest to the Soviet Union and other CMEA member nations," Konstantin Ananichev said, "would be a way to unite the power systems of Eastern and Western Europe, which would promote more thrifty and rational use of our continent's energy resources."

Speaking of cooperation opportunities in energy between the USSR and the FRG, which hosts the congress, Konstantin Ananichev stressed that this cooperation may include research in nuclear and thermal energy as both countries have great achievements in either of these fields. Realization of those opportunities may be both scientific and industrial.

"Many problems of energy would find more successful solutions," he said in conclusion, "should an all-European energy conference be convened."

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERENCE IN POLISH EVENTS

Petrov Article

LD052323 Moscow TASS in English 2309 GMT 5 Sep 80

["PRAVDA: If This Is Not Interference, Then What Is It?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep, TASS--Below follows the text of an article by A. Petrov entitled "If This Is Not Interference, Then What Is It?" published in today's "PRAVDA":

"The recent days have seen the appearance in U.S. press of a no small amount of reports to the effect that the U.S. administration shows an attitude of satisfaction over the solution of the difficulties that have arisen in Poland by the Poles themselves, without any interference in their internal affairs from outside. It would seem as if common sense has been having the upper hand in U.S. politics, at least on this issue. This, however, does not seem to be the case. Information is surfacing in the press of a different kind. Already towards the close of August President Carter and the U.S. Labour Secretary F. Marshall had, in an interview with the president of the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Trade Unions, Kirkland and President of the Trade Union of the Autoworkers D. Fraser, spoken out for the establishment of relations and the giving of urgent financial and other assistance to those anti-socialist groups in Poland that have joined, with their own "programme" of a political nature, the Polish workers demanding to resolve the socio-economic difficulties that have arisen in Poland.

The position of the U.S. administration was received with satisfaction by the leaders of American trade unions. Fraser, speaking before the leaders of the New York affiliate of the automakers' trade union, said frankly that the establishment of direct contacts between the leaders of trade unions of Western countries with those groups that are working to divide the Polish united trade unions would strengthen these groups and "make difficult any steps by the Polish Government to preserve the unity of the trade unions." Through Fraser, a large sum of money was sent to Gdansk to support those forces that stood on anti-government positions. A set of other measures in the same directions had also been elaborated and none other than the same Fraser said, according to reports in U.S. press, that the American trade unions like those of other NATO countries "had been drawn into participation in internal Polish affairs." This, among others, was mentioned in Fraser's televised interview on August 31 last.

TRYBUNA LUDU in its editorial article over Poland's trade union movement writes:

The provision must be very consistently observed to the effect that any activities in the trade union movement shall be carried out on the basis of the socialist principles, in keeping with the constitution, that they must consolidate and not weaken the Polish state. Agreement has been reached between the government and the interfactory committees. And further agreement has been reached with the workers' collectives and their representatives, and with no other. We are talking about all this, TRYBUNA LUDU says, because some circles in the West wish to link with the social changes now at work in Poland some definite political plans and hopes.

It would appear that U.S. leaders, who want to freely pass their judgements on Polish affairs, are profoundly mistaken in thinking that their interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state may go unnoticed.

Bolshakov Commentary

LD061010 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary]

[Text] During the recent events in Poland American officials of different ranks went on record as saying that they wouldn't make any comments on these events so as to avoid interference in Poland's internal affairs. Our observer Vladimir Bolshakov has this to say on that score:

Polish newspapers point out that during the recent developments there the U.S. mass media made comments which were far from being neutral and impartial. The TRYBUNA LUDU points out that newspaper and radio stations known for their hostile attitude toward socialist Poland suddenly began assuring the strikers of their solidarity with them and said that they shared common objectives. Certain persons who are known for their hostile attitude to the government system in Poland rushed to that country from the United States. They got in touch with the local antisocialist elements who tried to take advantage of the strikes to change the political system of socialist Poland.

The TRYBUNA LUDU newspaper specially notes in this respect the activities of Radio Free Europe. In its programs in August this radio station stressed its involvement in the developments in Poland and openly said that the strikes should be used for attacks on People's Poland and its allies. Radio Free Europe broadcasts beamed to Poland offer an example of psychological warfare against a socialist country. Following the disclosures made by the case commission in 1971 the American Central Intelligence Agency had formally stopped its financial support for Radio Free Europe. But there is plenty of evidence to prove that the CIA is still directing its general policy and is using it as a weapon of psychological warfare against socialist states, including Poland.

Such activities conducted by this radio station, which is financed by the U.S. Government, openly contradicts the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which was signed by U.S. representatives in 1975. The document says that the participants of the Helsinki summit had agreed to respect each other's freedom of choice and political, social and economic systems and culture. This also covers the inalienable right of every nation to adopt quite independently its own laws and administrative figurations. The member countries also declared that they will abstain from direct or indirect, collective or individual, interference in the internal affairs of other member countries. However, practical activities of the American external propaganda services in the last few days of August do not fall within the framework of the Helsinki Final Act.

Radio Free Europe, for example, conducted direct interference in the affairs of People's Poland. All this goes to prove that statements and practical actions of the U.S. administration on this, just as on many other matters do not coincide.

MOSCOW ARABIC ATTACKS MIDEAST NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD070348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The World Peace Council call for a firm stand against the new nuclear strategy of President Carter is being supported in all countries. As is known, this strategy is summed up in the waging by the Pentagon of limited nuclear wars which are in fact a grave danger to all mankind.

Leonid Brezhnev pointed to this danger recently in his speech at Alma-Ata and condemned Carter's nuclear strategy. What is the place allocated to the Near and Middle East in this strategy?

The Islamic countries of the Near and Middle East do not possess nuclear weapons but these regions, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, which border them, are being stuffed more and more with nuclear explosives. Nuclear weapons are carried by the U.S . naval force in the Arab Gulf, U.S. Air Force planes based at (As-Sib, Tamrid) and the Masirah airfields in Oman. The Pentagon uses military air bases in Turkey, Israel and Egypt. The large Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean is being modernized to make it capable of receiving U.S. B-52 strategic nuclear bombers.

President Carter, Secretary of Defense Brown and other U.S. officials claim that the Pentagon was widening its military presence in the Near and Middle East to protect this region. They claim that the U.S. forces are requested to protect the region's oil resources from the USSR which, they claim, strives to reach the warm waters of the Arab gulf so as to occupy the oil sources. This is a lie and senseless talk. It is a lie because there is no Soviet danger at all. Shaykh Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwait's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, was right when he said that the USSR is not thinking of invading the Arab gulf to impose its control over the oil sources and that the fuss made about this in the United States is groundless. As to its being senseless talk, let us submit this logical question to Washington officials: Since when have nuclear weapons become a means of protecting natural resources in regions in which they could be used? Nuclear weapons are a means of mass destruction and cannot leave a thing. Moreover, they transform all living things and everything beneficial to man in nature and all its resources into heaps of ash.

It goes without saying that the Pentagon's military and nuclear presence in the Middle East is dictated by aggressive objectives. First, Washington wants to surround Arab and Islamic countries with nuclear weapons and to subdue them. A Pentagon report to Congress said openly: Perhaps, to win in the Iranian scenario, we will be forced to threaten the use of tactical nuclear weapons or to actually use them. The New York TIMES wrote that by these weapons the Pentagon means flying bombs with nuclear warheads fired from ships in the Indian Ocean. Second, the United States does not conceal the fact that it wants to use military bases in the Arab Gulf, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean against the USSR and other socialist countries to deal a first strike at them. The commentator Baldwin who is close to the Pentagon wrote about the purpose of those bases saying: We need bases abroad as a starting point for an attack on Soviet central regions. Pentagon generals [words indistinct] many times that the Middle and the Near East is far from the United States and close to the USSR. The Pentagon generals dream of sparing the United States retaliatory nuclear strikes and making others' land an arena for nuclear experiments, converting other peoples into a kind of hostages.

The essence of Carter's nuclear strategy in relation to countries of the Near and Middle East is the use of their land to carry out so-called limited nuclear wars which in reality cannot be limited. In this context, Leonid Brezhnev confirmed the importance of making clear to the peoples the devastating consequences of a nuclear conflict between the USSR and the United States, a conflict which would inevitably become international. There will be no escape to mankind in this nuclear conflict, including the peoples of the Near and Middle East. This fact is being comprehended by a growing number of people who strongly condemn the U.S. war strategy and call for the elimination of foreign military bases and the banning of nuclear arms.

BUSH IN 'DILEMMA' OVER REAGAN'S CHINA POLICY

LD041123 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 35, 29 Aug 80 pp 12-13

[S. Mikhaylov article: "Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea"]

[Text] G. Bush, the Republican Party's vice presidential candidate, recently visited Beijing as the representative of R. Reagan, contender for the seat in the White House. And, according to the Washington POST, he found himself faced with an extremely ticklish dilemma: "Either go against Reagan, or support him and thereby incur Chinese anger."

The crux of the matter is that, while eagerly exploiting to its own ends the Chinese leaders' anti-Sovietism, the United States at the same time does not want to offend its longstanding partners in Taiwan. This wish has also been evident in R. Reagan's election speeches. He called for the restoration of official U.S. relations with Taiwan, which, as is well known, were severed 18 months ago after the United States recognized the PRC and annulled the mutual defense treaty between Washington and Taipei. Since then U.S. interests in Taiwan have been represented by a private organization.

Beijing lost no time in taking advantage of the cooling of the friendship between the former allies. According to Western press, the PRC introduced proposals aimed at gradually reuniting Taiwan with mainland China. Their trade, economic, scientific and sporting ties began to expand swiftly. "The Chinese," London's THE OBSERVER writes, "offered the Taiwanese investments in a special industrial zone in south China, and in April Beijing lifted the customs duties on Taiwanese goods." There is no doubt about the meaning of these moves, in the weekly's opinion: "China wants the Taiwanese symbolically to submit to its sovereignty, while Taiwan wants to get hold of Chinese raw materials."

However, both the policy of the current American administration, which is continuing to supply Taiwan with military hardware, and the "two Chinas" line put forward by the Republican Party's presidential contender clearly jeopardize Beijing's plans. In this connection an angry RENMIN RIBAO accused Reagan of "interfering in China's internal affairs," and threatened that Bush would have to provide "the necessary explanations" on his arrival in Beijing.

XINHUA has spoken out still more frankly in this connection. It has plainly indicated that the U.S. abandonment of the "two Chinas" policy was a price for Beijing's participation in an anti-Soviet alliance with Washington. And now, by breaking that promise, Reagan is playing a dishonest game. "Reagan himself has stated he is a firm supporter of the struggle against the threat to the whole world from the Soviet Union," XINHUA recalls, resorting to its favorite phraseology. "However, how can he square his erroneous stance on the question of American-Chinese relations with the aforementioned stance?"

No one knows how Bush explained the situation to his Chinese interlocutors. But the fact remains that, in playing the China card, Washington is certainly in no hurry to help its Beijing partners to solve the Taiwan problem.

PRAVDA ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

LD051011 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 August, 1980, publishes on page 5 an 850-word A. Tolkunov New York dispatch entitled "Ins and Outs of Interference." The article scores U.S. support for repressive dictatorial regimes in Latin American countries which protect the interests of U.S. monopolies, quoting at some length from a book by the American journalist Penny (Lernu) entitled "People's Groans."

The article maintains, in particular, that the CIA was behind the recent coup in Bolivia and that additional military aid will soon be given to the military dictatorship in El Salvador.

SULLIVAN CRITICISM OF IRAN POLICY REPORTED

LD072230 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 7 Sep, TASS --The former U.S. ambassador to Iran, William Sullivan, wrote an article in the magazine FOREIGN POLICY which sheds light on the sinister role played by the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in shaping the American policy in respect to the 1978 Iranian revolution. It is clear from the article that the policy made for various forms of U.S. interference in Iran's domestic affairs, including organisation of a military coup.

The former ambassador writes that Brzezinski came out in favour of using military force against the Iranian revolution. He wanted the shah to suppress the revolution with the help of the army, despite the fact that Sullivan and the State Department regarded this as unrealistic. It is at Brzezinki's initiative that General Huyser, deputy commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, visited Iran and had talks with generals of the shah army.

Sullivan writes that after the shah fled Iran and Ayatollah Khomeyni arrived there, he received a telephone message from Brzezinski in which he asked whether the ambassador could stage a military coup.

According to Sullivan's information, in November 1978, two months before the shah fled Iran, Brzezinski started pursuing his own policy and created his own embassy in Iran in the person of A. Zahedi, the former shah's ambassador in Washington. Zahedi daily reported to Brzezinski on the telephone about the situation in the country.

The author writes about serious contradictions between the White House and the State Department, about domestic quarrels in Washington on the policy vis-a-vis Iran.

The article says that as a result, the American Embassy in Tehran received either contradicting instructions or, because of a bureaucratic deadlock, no instructions at all.

Brzezinski's representative said, when asked to comment on Sullivan's article. That time now is not appropriate to launch public debates on details of the article.

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ARRIVES IN BEIJING

LD071440 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep, TASS--The U.S. undersecretary of defense, William Perry, has arrived in Beijing. The Chinese press indicates that the visit will "promote the development of the process of establishing cooperation between the armies of the two countries", started during the stay in the PRC by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

They do not conceal in Beijing that China intends to agree with the United States during the visit on the purchase of advanced models of American military equipment.

The program of the visit makes for a trip to Chinese Army units and enterprises of the defense industry in the cities of Xian, Shanghai and Nanjing.

New Delhi, 7 Sep, TASS--According to the Indian weekly NEW WAVE, the United States intends to discuss with Beijing the question of setting up on the Chinese territory two American military monitoring stations fitted out with most up-to-date electronic equipment. These stations will be used for military spying on the Soviet Union and India. Talks on their construction will be conducted in Beijing during the visit by Willian Perry and Gerald Dinneen, assistant secretary of defense (communications, command, control and intelligence), who is accompanying him.

XINHUA CITED ON RESIGNATION OF HUA GUOFENG, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD071414 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep, TASS--According to XINHUA agency, head of the Chinese Government and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Hua Guofeng officially announced today at the session of the National People's Congress, currently underway in Beijing, that he is stepping down from the post of premier of the PRC State Council. Hus said that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party recommends to this post Zhao Ziyang.

Hua Guofeng also said that seven vice premiers are also resigning: Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Wang Renzhong and Chen Yonggui.

ECONOMIC DELIBERATIONS AT BEIJING NPC SESSION NOTED

LD060718 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2117 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, (TASS) --The third session of the All-China National People's Congress, fifth session, is continuing in Beijing. Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, delivered a report on the national economic plans for 1980 and 1981. Wang Binqian, minister of finance, delivered a report on the fulfillment of the state budget for 1979 and on the draft budget of the current year, as well as the "orientation indices" of the 1981 budget.

The data contained in the reports, as well as the assessment of the state of the Chinese economy, are designed to demonstrate "considerable success" in implementing the Chinese leadership's plans for "regulating, transforming, prioritizing and increasing the various elements of the national economy."

The course just mentioned, as is known, was approved at the previous session of the All-China National People's Congress in 1979 after the failure of the 10-year economic development plan proposed in 1978. However, even the figures and information released poorly correspond to the optimistic picture painted at the third session of the All-China National People's Congress. Thus, there is not a single word in the published parts of the reports about the so-called period of settlement, that is time needed to reestablish China's national economy, which was severely damaged by the Cultural Revolution and which had reached a critical point, according to admissions made personally by Beijing leaders.

At the third session it was admitted that the country's economic difficulties were more serious than was earlier believed and that they "could not be overcome in a short period of time." The 1981 draft plan gives evidence of a further fall in the rate of economic growth. A reduction or freeze in the level of production of a number of very important industrial products is envisaged, such as coal, steel, oil, tractors, and motor vehicles. Despite the reduction in the volume of capital investments and expenditures on the whole, the Chinese Government is unable to eliminate its deficit, which in 1979 was over 17 million yen. In 1980 the deficit is believed to be 8 million yen. The tense economic situation also has ramifications in foreign trade.

Although the development of light industry and agriculture is mentioned in the documents of the session, the allotments for military needs considerably exceed the expenditures on civil industries, the development of which is sorely needed. In the 1980 budget, direct military expenditure alone exceeds the total earmarked for agriculture, science, culture, education and health services by 15 to 30 percent.

Expenditures for the development of the military are thus maintained as before at a high level, which exceeds the country's means.

Presented for approval by the session are draft plans for taxation of mixed enterprises which use foreign capital, an increase in foreign capital investment and the introduction of personal taxation based on citizenship and marital status.

According to the first of these plans, a tax is to be imposed on mixed companies in which the ratio of Chinese and foreign capital invested is 20 percent smaller than normally exists in capitalist countries. Major concessions to foreign investors are seen by the foreign press as a way to attract foreign investment and acquire modern technology and equipment from Western and Japanese monopolies, primarily for increasing and modernising China's military and industry.

USSR OFFICIALS DENIED PERMISSION TO VISIT WAR GRAVES

LD051232 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 5 Sep 80

["Unfriendly Act"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--Chinese authorities denied permission for USSR Embassy officials in China to make trips to the cities of Harbin, Changchun, Shenyang and Lushunkou to lay wreaths to the monuments to Soviet soldiers there in connection with the 35th anniversary of the defeat of militarist Japan.

USTINOV ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER JAPAN

LD051505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 80 pp 3-4

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense: "Unfading Exploit"]

[Text] Today is the 35th anniversary of the end of World War II. Its finale was the route of militarist Japan by the Soviet Armed Forces in conjunction with the allied armies. This portentous date is being marked in our country in an atmosphere of general labor and political enthusiasm caused by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. Under the CPSU's wise leadership, invariably following the proven Leninist course, the Soviet people have achieved splendid successes in all spheres of communist creation. In his report at the party Central Committee June (1980) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized that the economic potential and defense might of the Soviet country have increased immeasurably and our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity has become stronger.

Taking pride in the successes achieved, Soviet people see their origins in the revolutionary, combat and labor achievements and traditions of the older generations. These days our people, like the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind, turn over and over to the events of victorious 1945 in order to reinterpret the results and lessons of the last war and to pay a tribute of profound respect to the courage and selflessness of those who, sparing neither effort nor their life, fought for the motherland's honor, freedom and independence and those who forged the weapons of victory on the labor front.

The USSR's war against Japan was the logical continuation of the Great Patriotic War and an inalienable part of the Soviet people's heroic struggle against fascism and militarism. Japanese militarism was the bitter enemy of the Soviet state and repeatedly encroached upon our lands. Japan was an active member of the "anti-Comintern pact," which united the strike forces of world imperialism, and was part of the notorious "Berlin-Rome-Tokyo" axis. It was these--Nazi Germany, militarist Japan and fascist Italy--that plunged the world into the bloody abyss of World War II, which cost mankind more than 50 million lives. Having set themselves the target of destroying the world's first socialist state, eradicating communist ideology, achieving world supremacy and turning entire peoples into their slaves, they adopted the most barbarous and most inhuman methods of waging total, destructive war.

The Soviet Union entered the war against Japan 9 August 1945. Fulfilling its obligations as an ally--obligations adopted at the Crimea conference--it sought more quickly to liquidate the last hotbed of World War II in the Far East, to bring the onset of world peace, nearer to free the enslaved peoples of Asia from the yoke of Japanese militarism and to save very many people from death and suffering, including in Japan itself, if the war had dragged on. The USSR was also striving to ensure the security of its state borders in the east, which were under a conscant threat of attack by Japan. And those objectives were achieved.

The Communist Party was the organizer and inspirer of the victory of the Soviet people and its armed forces over imperialism Japan. Guided by Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland and by the principles of internationalism, it raised the Soviet people and army and navy servicemen for a just war, to fulfill a noble liberation mission.

The rout of the Kwantung army in Manchuria--the strongest and technically the best-equipped grouping of Japanese troops, numbering more than 1 million men--and the liberation of south Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, northeast China and northern Korea were accomplished by the Soviet Armed Forces in a short period of time. As early as 23 August, that is, 2 weeks after the USSR entered the war against Japan, Moscow proclaimed by means of a ceremonial salute the victory of the troops of the Transbykal and the first and second far eastern fronts, the sailors of the Pacific fleet and the Amur military flotilla and the units and formations of the People's Revolutionary Army of the Mongolian People's Republic--the Soviet Army's loyal ally.

In terms of the scale, dynamics and results achieved, the actions of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Far East occupy an outstanding place in World War II. The troops' combat successes embodied the unsurpassed might of our army and navy, the tremendous experience acquired by them in the long and fierce struggle against a strong and perfidious enemy--fascist Germany--the leadership talent of the Soviet military leaders, the great organizational abilities of commanders and political workers and the unparalleled courage and heroism of Soviet servicemen.

Our troops' military art was characterized by the exceptional decisiveness of the actions to rout the enemy, by the speed of advance to a great depth, the flexibility of maneuver, the efficiency of the collaboration among branches of the armed forces and categories of troops and by continuity and mobility of control. Particular note should be taken of the unprecedented scale of the strategic regrouping of troops from west to east which was carried out in secret and within a restricted timeframe, as well as of the concerted nature of the operations of three fronts, which were advancing in salients far removed from each other.

A highly motivated fervor was aroused in the troops as a result of well-organized, effective party political work. Everywhere that the fate of battle was being decided and that things were difficult, communists, as always, were out in front. They inspired people to exploits by their personal example and fiery words. Soviet servicemen displayed truly mass heroism. More than 300,000 soldiers, sergeants and officers had government awards conferred upon them, with 93 of them getting the tile of Hero of the Soviet Union and 6 the hero's "Gold Star" for the second time. All those involved in fighting the Japanese militarists were awarded the specially instituted medal "for victory over Japan."

Fulfilling their patriotic and international duty our servicemen proudly bore abroad the banner of freedom and fraternity. They won the profound respect and gratitude of the Chinese, Korean and other peoples.

The victory won by the Soviet Armed Forces over the Kwantung army predetermined Japan's military collapse. In none of the preceding operations of World War II did the Japanese Army, which was considered one of the strongest armies in the capitalist world, suffer such a defeat. On 2 Setpember 1945 militarist Japan was forced to sign the act of unconditional surrender. World War II was over after 6 long years. Mankind rejoiced at the coming of the long-awaited peace.

The Soviet Union and its armed forces made the chief contribution to the achievement of victory over Japan at the concluding stage of the war. Transatlantic falsifiers of history, Chinese hegemonists and Japanese revanchists are now attempting to revise the course of World War II and its results and to belittle the Soviet Army's role in the rout of Japanese militarism. But the facts irrefutably attest that it was not the nuclear strikes on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, for which, incidentally, there was no strategic need and which were just an act of vandalism designed to intimidate other countries, but merely the defeat of the strong troop grouping in Manchuria and the loss of the major military and economic base on the continent that forced Japan's military and political leadership to recognize the hopelessness of further prosecuting the war. [paragraph continues]

It also should not be forgotten that the defeat of fascist Germany had a decisive influence on the course of the military operations in Asia.

The victory over militarist Japan was further convincing evidence of socialism's might. It was a victory for the entire Soviet people headed by the Communist Party, a victory for the socialist economy, Marxist-Leninist ideology, Soviet military art and military organization. It graphically demonstrated the great vital force of the socialist social and state system.

Like the crushing defeat of Nazi Germany, the rout of Japanese militarism represented the triumph of all the world's democratic forces over the forces of reaction and war.

Celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory over militarist Japan, Soviet people pay tribute to the combat services of the Armed Forces of the United States, Britian, China other states of the antifascist coalition, members of the national liberation movement in the Asian countries and everyone who made a contribution to the achievement of that victory.

Now, through the prism of time, the greatness of the Soviet people's unfading exploit in the Far East and the world-wide-historic significance of our victory manifest themselves particularly fully and graphically. This victory fundamentally changed the distribution and correlation of forces in Asia in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. A dangerous hotbed of aggression was liquidated. The USSR regained primordial Russian lands--south Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands. Historic justice was thereby restored. The Soviet state's international prestige increased still further.

The military, political and moral defeat of imperialist Japan struck a serious blow at the capitalist system as a whole. This contributed to the further deepening of its general crisis and to a new upsurge of the revolutionary and national liberation movement in Asia.

The Vietnamese people cast off the foreign yoke and proclaimed the creation of the democratic republic of Vietnam, which became the first socialist state in Southeast Asia.

Soviet troops performed a liberation mission in Korea. The Korean people in the northern part of the country gained the opportunity to decide their destiny independently. The USSR gave them comprehensive internationalist assistance in implementing democratic transformations.

Our victory played the decisive role in further developing the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle. Liberated by Soviet troops, Manchuria became--with the USSR's active assistance and support--the chief military-strategic bridgehead of China's revolutionary forces and the new political center of the Chinese revolution. The revolutionary troops in Manchuria were equipped with a sufficient quantity of modern--for those times--weapons and ammunition given to them freely by the Soviet Army. All this enabled the Manchurian grouping of China's People's Liberation Forces in 1948-1949 to inflict decisive defeats on the Kuomintang, which predetermined the whole country's liberation from Chiang Kai-shek's regime, which relied on the broad support and military assistance of American imperialism. The possibility of taking the path of socialist development opened up before the Chinese people.

The victory of the people's revolutions in Vietnam, North Korea and China, and then in Laos and Kampuchea, was a very important event in the development of the world revolutionary process.

India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines, Ceylon and other countries acquired state independence after many years of struggle against the colonial yoke.

The defeat of Japanese militarism had a beneficial effect on the life of the Japanese people themselves, rid them of the military-rascist dictatorship and enabled the country's progressive forces to develop the struggle for a peaceful, democratic path of development.

The victory over fascist Germany and then over militarist Japan confirmed the absurdity of anyone's claims to world supremacy. This is all the more obvious today, under the conditions of the fundamental change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in socialism's favor, the existence of the mighty socialist community, the steady growth of the international communist, workers and national liberation movement and the strengthening role of peace-loving developing countries. Any pretensions to hegemony and to imperialist diktat are doomed nowadays to inevitable failure.

The sociopolitical transformation that occurred in Asia under the influence of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism created objective possibilities for strengthening peace on that continent. In the postwar years, however, events there developed in complex and contradictory ways. Two opposite courses manifested themselves clearly in the approach to resolving cardinal political problems in Asia, as throughout the world: the policy of strengthening peace and democratically settling unresolved problems pursued by the socialist countries, and the policy of "rolling back communism," the policy of neocolonialism, of fueling international tension, of cold war and aggression pursued by imperialist states.

The Soviet Union, relying on the might of cohesion of the socialist community and on strengthening cooperation with the world's progressive and peace-loving forces, is doing everything in its power to turn the Asian Continent, where more than half of mankind lives, into a zone of lasting stability, to liquidate dangerous hotbeds of tension and to contribute to strengthening socialism's positions and to the developing countries' economic and social progress. Building relations with the peoples of Asia, as with the peoples of all the world, on the principles of equal rights, cooperation, mutual respect and friendship, the USSR helps them to resolve complex tasks of socio-economic development.

A close fraternal alliance links us with the Mongolian People's Republic, The SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SPRK. The USSR's friendly relations with India are an example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Soviet-Indian cooperation now reliably serves to strengthen world peace and the peoples' security.

The imperialist powers, and the United States above all, took a quite different stand on questions of the postwar structure in Asia right from the start. They plainly did not like the democratic transformations in the countries of that continent. The smoke from the charred ruins of war had not had time to disperse before the American imperialists and their accomplices began nurturing plans for new military adventures, feverishly knocking together aggressive military blocs in Asia and the Pacific zone, as well as in other parts of the world, extending the network of military bases, intensively building up armed forces groupings and implanting reactionary regimes in dependent states, turning them into the strong points of neocolonialism.

The face of the U.S. expansionist, aggressive policy has been particularly discernible in Asia. To achieve its antipopular, antidemocratic ends Washington shamelessly uses the whole arsenal of imperialist methods--threats and blackmail, bribery and intrigue, economic pressure, blockades and even military force. The United States has to its shameful account aggression in Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

You might think that the defeat in Vietnam should have removed the American imperialists' desire for adventures. But this has not happened. The whole world is witness to their provocative actions in various parts of the globe.

Recently the United States and its accomplices, hiding behind the hackneyed fabrication about the "Soviet threat," have been making persistent efforts with a view to changing in their favor the military-strategic equilibrium between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism. [paragraph continues]

They counter the policy of detente with an unprecedented arms race and by unleashing provocations against the socialist and other peace-loving states and by stepping up militarist activeness.

As in the first postwar years, the United States is once again resorting to nuclear blackmail. The so-called "new nuclear strategy" recently adopted by Washington increases the danger of universal nuclear conflict and is leading toward the further escalation of the arms race. It profoundly alarms the world public.

Asia continues to occupy one of the chief places in imperialism's global policy. Here the United States gambles chiefly on the Beijing leaders' anti-Sovietism and on the militarization of Japan.

And it must be said that Beijing readily agrees to the development of a military-political partnership with the United States, while seeking, however, to use it above all for its own purposes. This partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is a new phenomenon in world politics dangerous to all mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples. It has now become an obvious fact that China is the direct accomplice of imperialism in the struggle against the socialist countries and the peoples' liberation movement. This is evidenced by its piratical attack on Socialist Vietnam, plainly undertaken with U.S. encouragement, and by its continuing provocations against Laos and Kampuchea and its intrigues in other regions. The United States and China are together waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

While rebuffing Beijing's expansionist policy, the Soviet state at the same time displays the readiness to normalize interstate relations with the PRC. It is up to the Chinese side.

As for Japan, Washington and Beijing are exerting strong pressure on it. Under the pretext of the supposedly "increased Soviet military threat" they are insistently pushing that country onto the dangerous path of militarization and of actions hostile to the Soviet Union. Japan's military cooperation with the United States and China is expanding and assuming an increasingly multifaceted nature. Revanchist forces are trying to bury in oblivion the tragic lessons of the last war and to persuade their country's people to support the idea of reviving Japan as a "mighty military power."

This path of development in Japan is dangerous not only for its neighbors but also primarily for the Japanese people themselves, to whom militarism brought incalculable misfortunes in the recent past and led the country to national disaster. The steady development of Soviet-Japanese relations in all spheres accords with the Japanese people's vital interests. This end would be served by the conclusion of the USSR-Japanese good neighborliness and cooperation treaty which we have proposed. The signing of this treaty would undoubtedly play an important role in normalizing the situation in the Far East and in Asia as a whole.

The Soviet Union has long advocated this. We want to live with Japan as good neighbors, so that nothing should cloud our cooperation and so that it may develop in an atmosphere of friendship, trust and benevolence. The Japanese leadership, it must be supposed, will be able to display soberness in evaluating the situation and the ability to see things as they are and not as the United States and China depict them.

The development of Soviet-Japanese relations, which the USSR Government consistently advocates, is not directed against any third powers. It accords with the interests of all the peoples of Asia.

The Soviet Union believes that the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence on the Asian Continent would make a real contribution to the consolidation of world peace. Our country advanced and adheres unswervingly to the idea of ensuring security in Asia through the joint efforts of the Asian states themselves.

The Asian Continent needs relaxation of tension the same as Europe and other parts of the world do. And this requires, as was emphasized at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings in the Crimea this summer with the leaders of fraternal parties and states, the total rejection of the policy of force or the threat of force. Lasting peace in Asia can effectively serve to improve the world political climate.

History and the present day are bound together by thousands of theaters. Soviet people remember well the lessons of the last war. They are strictly guided by V.I. Lenin's repeated instructions on the need to constantly maintain vigilance. And our party and government are doing everything to reliably ensure the country's defense capability and the armed forces' high combat readiness in the present complex international atmosphere.

The Soviet Army and Navy possess the latest weapons and combat hardware embodying the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. These weapons are wielded by worthy heirs to the combat glory of the heroic older generations and participants in the Great Patriotic War. They respond to the constant concern of the party and the people with new successes in combat and political training and with splendid patriotic initiatives. Proud of the high evaluation which comrade L.I. Brezhnev made of the Soviet Armed Forces in his recent speech in Kazakhstan, army and navy servicemen are augmenting their efforts in military labor. Like all Soviet people they are taking an active part in the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

In single combat formation with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries the Soviet Armed Forces reliably guard revolutionary gains and peace on earth. Any aggressor who risks violating our sacred borders will encounter an immediate and crushing rebuff.

'GREAT DOUBTS' ABOUT DURABILITY OF CHON SOUTH KOREAN REGIME

LD031251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 5

[D. Kosyrev commentary under the rubric "In the Wake of a Wire": "'Election' of Dictator"--first paragraph is agency dispatch]

[Text] Seoul, 27 August (AFP)--Military Dictator Chon Tu-hwan today became president of South Korea.

For several months now General Chon Tu-hwan, de facto head of South Korea's military administration, has held the real power in the country. So the removal of the powerless civilian administration presented no difficulty for the military elite and its stooge, Chon. The consolidation of Chon Tu-hwan's hold on power is merely the culmination of the process of creating a new military bureaucratic structure. Chon's "election" was preceded by the routing of the people's uprising in Kwangju and the mass murder of the insurgents, the suppression of all forms of opposition, and a shakeup of the bureaucratic apparatus. So the new dictator who has replaced Pak Chong-hui is firmly established in power.

South Korean reaction relies on financial and military aid from the United States, and the new military regime, like the previous regime, will serve the Pentagon's militarist interests in Asia.

However, the events of recent months have demonstrated the widespread discontent of South Korea's population with the reactionary military's dominance. So there are great doubts about the durability and stability of Chon Tu-hwan's regime.

SOVIET OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON IMPRESSIONS OF DPRK

SK052102 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: A delegation of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society led by Lieutenant General (Simmon), a Soviet double hero and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, has recently returned from a visit to the DPRK. We invited Comrade (Simmon) to this radio station and asked him to discuss his impressions of Korea.

[Brief recording in Russian fading into Korean] Comrade (Simmon) said: On behalf of the members of our delegation, I would like to extend deep gratitude to leaders of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society for their hospitality while we were in the DPRK. We were invited to the DPRK to attend commemorative functions marking the 35th anniversary of the Korean liberation by the Soviet Army from the Japanese imperialist rule. Wreaths from the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK State Administration Council and various public organizations of the republic were laid on the liberation monument on the Moran Hill in memory of the officers and men of the Soviet Army who died in the liberation of Korea.

Other DPRK cities, including Chongjin City, where we were invited, also marked this important day. As is well known, fierce battles were waged to liberate this port city in August 1945. The citizens of Chongjin City remember the boldness, bravery and heroic spirit evinced by the officers and men of the Soviet Army in liberating their friends in this city.

A magnificent mass rally of representatives of the city's working people was held to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. Speaking at the mass rally, Comrades (Han Mun-kom) responsible secretary of the Chongjin City Committee of the KWP and candidate member of the KWP Central Committee, and (Kim Han-kon), chairman of the city's administrative committee, expressed gratitude to the Soviet Army for its decisive role in liberating Korea from the Japanese imperialist rule. They said the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, forged in August 1945, is strengthening and developing daily.

In conversations with us, many Korean comrades said that Soviet cooperation provided in various fields of the DPRK people's economy and the metallurgical industry in particular has been vitally important. They cited as an example the Kim Chaek iron works, which we visited. Thanks to Soviet cooperation, the Kim Chaek iron works has constructed an oxygen [word indistinct] workshop with a capacity of 2 million tons annually. The Kangsan lead complex has a capacity of 850,000 tons annually. Other new workshops have also benefitted.

We also visited the Korea-Soviet friendship cooperative farm in Kochangni. Members of the cooperative farm proudly told us about their achievements.

Our delegation met comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the DPRK's State Administration Council, prior to returning home. He expressed satisfaction with the successful development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and expressed hope that the Soviet people can succeed in implementing their 10th 5-year Plan tasks and greet the 26th CPSU Congress with greater success. [end recording]

In conclusion Comrade (Simmon), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, said he wished the fraternal Korean people greater success in their socialist construction and struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for the country's peaceful reunification under democratic principles.

KARMAL ADDRESSES MEETING OF KABUL INTELLIGENTSIA

LD072028 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 7 Sep, TASS --Representatives of Kabul's intelligentsia gathered for a meeting in the Afghan capital today. The meeting was attended by prominent Afghan writers, poets, artists, doctors, teachers, journalists as well as by representatives of Afghanistan's clergy. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, addressed the participants in the meeting.

He said that the party, leading the people along the revolutionary path, is advancing democratic tasks. He said that the goal is to eradicate all feudal vestiges, restrict big landownership and provide land for peasants and hired labourers, develop the economy, raise living standards and democratise socio-political life. One of the principal tasks of the April revolution is to give the people access to knowledge, arts, scientific and technical progress, and quickly overcome cultural backwardness inherited from the former regimes.

Noting the difficulties facing the Afghan people as a result of the actions by the counterrevolution which is encouraged and supported by imperialism and reaction, Babrak Karmal stressed that people's intelligentsia is called upon to be in the vanguard of the struggle for happiness and bright future of its country and its people. He highly assessed the Soviet Union's assistance to the young democratic republic in repulsing outside aggression in the most difficult days when the question of the very existence of the the independent state was at stake. The Soviet Union helped Afghanistan in protecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Babrak Karmal assured the participants in the meeting that if not for that aid, there would be now no independent Afghanistan.

Results of the democratic policy are manifiested in the growing moral and political unity of the Afghan society. The process of legal and organizational formation of the extensive national patriotic front is going on. It can be stated with confidence that at present, all the labouring classes, all patriotically minded strata of the Afghan society have already united around the party and the government in the struggle to preserve and consolidate the gains of the April revolution. The speaker pointed out that, in fact, the extensive national patriotic front is alive, it is acting, and the intelligentsia plays in it an important part.

He said that the intelligentsia should make an increasingly greater contribution to the development of the country's productive forces, to raising the technical level in industry and agriculture and perfecting spiritual culture of the Afghan people. The party and the government are firmly convinced that the glorious Afghan intelligentsia will fulfill this task.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS AFGHAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SOWING

LD080432 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 7 Sep 80

[IZVESTIYA dispatch from Kabul by its correspondent Mikhail Ilinskiy]

[Excerpt] New things are being affirmed more and more strongly in the life of Democratic Afghanistan, as the People's Democratic Party and the government of the country are directing efforts to develop economic activity, to normalize life, to promote unity of all the peoples, and to create organizations and unions embracing people of related occupations, the business quarters intellectuals and the clergy. Consistent and single-minded steps are being taken to set up a broad democratic front in Afghanistan.

It is particularly important for the national economy now to duly and effectively carry out the autumn sowing of grain. Now the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government have issued a decree that (?guides) the work of ministries and other agencies of the republic that are directly concerned with sowing. In the specific conditions of Afghanistan when counterrevolutionary bands are still operating, when the revolution is subjected to attacks from imperialist (?forces), Beijing hegemonists and their henchmen, sowing not only becomes an economic job but acquires political importance. The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party and the government have provided for concrete measures to give practical help to the peasants in case of possible complications during sowing. In their turn the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Agricultural Development should ensure the issue to the co-operatives and peasants in need of (?them), as well as to those farmsteads that cannot carry out sowing without material and financial support, credit for buying seeds and fertilizers.

An item by the news agency, BAKHTAR, underlined that during sowing machine and tractor stations primarily assist peasants who have received land under the democratic land reforms. The Ministry of Water Resources and Power Industry has taken steps to complete the building of an irrigation system and to increase the supply of water to areas intended for autumn field work. Broad masses of people are actively responding to the decree of the party and government and are supporting government bodies.

SECURITY FORCES BEGIN LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS

LD051242 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] In Afghanistan the national security forces have begun large-scale operations to mop up bands of terrorists who are sent into the country from abroad.

Radio Kabul says that several dozen bandits have been rendered harmless in Herat, Qondoz and a number of other provinces in the course of the very first raids, which were supported by the population. Large quantities of American-made and Chinese-made arms were captured. Plenty of subversive literature was found in their caches.

According to Kabul Radio, more and more Afghans are joining voluntary units to fight enemies of their country. In Ghazi Province, which borders on Pakistan, defense units have been joined by 1,000 young people.

ROLE OF OMAN BANK IN AIDING AFGHAN INSURGENTS NOTED

LD042006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] New evidence of interference in Afghan affairs by the United States, China and a number of other countries is becoming known. For example, a branch of the Bank of Oman has been opened in Peshawar, Pakistan. It is financing bandit groups which are being sent into Afghanistan. Cash transfers from the United States, Saudi Arabia and other states are addressed to (Tofaila Mohammad), the leader of the Jam'iat-e Eslami, a reactionary group. This money is used to purchase arms from U.S., Chinese and Egyptian arsenals.

'DISTORTION' OF USSR-AFGHAN RELATIONS BY PAKISTANI AUTHORS HIT

LD051111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Stepanov: "Islamabad Falsifiers"]

[Text] A new current has recently appeared in the stream of imperialist propaganda's slanderous fabrications about events in and around Afghanistan and about Afghan-Soviet relations--attempts are being made to indulge in digressions into the history of Afghanistan's relations with czarist Russia and Britain and to draw more than dubious historical parallels and comparisons.

The opus "Afghanistan Under Soviet Occupation" recently published by a Pakistani publishing house is a sample of exercises of this kind, even a cursory acquaintance with it shows that its authors display a striking failure or rather reluctance to understand the fundamental difference between the policies of czarist Russian and the USSR. They ignore equally the differences between the foreign policy course steered in Afghanistan by the pro-British puppet regimes and the police of the truly patriotic national forces who sought to direct Afghanistan's development along the path of independent development.

For instance, the book states that "Russian communism's foreign policy is derived from czarism." "What the Kremlin did in December 1979," it says, "Saint Petersburg had been seeking long before. The goal attained by the socialist state was a long-standing dream of imperial Russia." In an attempt to back up this conclusion the authors even quote general Skobelev, who once spoke of the Himalayas as the "natural border" between Russia and India.

It should be noted straight away that the thesis of the continuity of the policy of the czarist government and the Soviet Union's Government in the east is far from new. For instance, it was strenuously developed by British bourgeois historiography in 1960 in the works of British historians (G. Adler), (P. Makriri), (R. L. Grivs), (G. Busi) and others. Worried by the collapse of the colonial system and the consolidation of the positions of the young independent Asian states, British imperialism, in propagating this thesis, tried to intimidate the Asian peoples with the mythical "threat" from the Soviet Union, equating its policy with the policy of Russian czarism in Central Asia.

By this unsavory method bourgeois propaganda was trying also to sow the seeds of discord between the USSR and the independent Asian states which sprang from the ruins of the colonial empires.

However, historical experience and practice graphically demonstrated the complete unsoundness of this farfetched historical scheme. The most graphic refutation of the thesis of the continuity of the policy of czarist Russia and the Soviet Union is the history of Soviet-Afghan relations and the role played by the material, political and military aid from the young Soviet Russia to Afghanistan in repelling the aggression from British imperialism and strengthening the country's independence.

The authors of this "work" assiduously sidestep the fact that in the course of less than a century the Afghan people were on three occasions forced to defend their independence against the British colonialists and it was precisely Britain which unleashed three aggressive wars against Afghanistan and, during the Anglo-Afghan war (1878-1880), imposed on the Afghan people a limitation of their sovereignty in the foreign policy sphere. Only after the third Anglo-Afghan war unleashed by London in May 1919 did the Afghan people, under the leadership of Amanullah Khan, succeed in ridding themselves of British tutelage and gaining true independence.

The ardent words of the Soviet Government's appeal to the Muslims of Russia and the East published in the first days of the October revolution--"organize your national life freely and without hindrance. You have the right to do so"--reached Afghanistan in the spring of 1918. The RSFSR Government's statement on the annulment of unequal treaties and agreements with Eastern countries also made a tremendous impression on the Afghan people. With regard to Afghanistan this meant repealing the 1907 Anglo-Russian treaty which recognized Britain's right to control Afghanistan's foreign policy. Soon after that, on 21 February 1919, Amanullah Khan declared Afghanistan a fully independent state and the RSFSR Government was the first to officially recognize its sovereignty and independence. Soviet Russia, itself caught in a ring of fire on various fronts, rendered considerable aid to the young Afghan state in repelling British aggression. When, in May 1919, the British imperialists began a third war against the Afghan people, the Red Army's offensive on the Turkestan front launched in the spring of 1919 on V. I. Lenin's personal instructions thwarted the plans of the British strategists who intended to hit Afghanistan from the Transcaspian region. This offensive helped the Afghan Armed Forces to repel the onslaught of the British colonial troops which had advanced from the south, from India, which was then a British colony. "It would be no exaggeration to state," Delhi University Professor (Azar Ansari), the well-known historian, writes, "that Amanullah Khan's victory in the third Anglo-Afghan war and Afghanistan's independence were to a not unimportant degree the result of the Soviet Government's direct military-strategic actions."

While the emir of Bukhara, under pressure from the British residents, allowed himself to be drawn into the struggle against Soviet power in Turkestan in 1918, Amanullah Khan, (A. Ansari) attests, sent the emir a letter in April 1919 advising him "not to oppose Soviet Russia, to renounce British support, help to drive Britain out of the East, and support the Bolsheviks--the true friends of the Muslim countries."

Thus military-strategic collaboration with Afghanistan was even then of a reciprocal nature. In a talk with Amanullah Khan in Moscow, in May 1928, G. Chicherin, the RSFSR people's commissar for foreign affairs, noted: "We protect Afghanistan and create security for it and for its part Afghanistan protects us. When in 1919 British troops, relying on Ashkhabad, wanted to occupy Turkestan, the war with Afghanistan diverted them and did the Soviet Republic a great service."

The signing of the treaty between Russia and Afghanistan on 28 February 1921 was an important step which promoted the further consolidation of Afghanistan's independence. This was the first international treaty signed by Afghanistan with a great power to be based on the principles of the sides' full equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. The treaty was a real guarantee of Afghanistan's independence.

In a message to Amanullah Khan on the signing and ratification of the treaty, V. I. Lenin wrote: "The old imperialist Russia has disappeared forever and the high Afghan state's northern neighbor is the new Soviet Russia which has extended the hand of friendship and fraternity to all eastern peoples and primarily to the Afghan people."

British imperialism, which suffered military and political defeat in Afghanistan, continued, however, to weave its intrigues against the Afghan people and in 1929 it succeeded in removing Amanullah Khan from power and imposing on the Afghan people the tyrannical dynasty of the Nadirs which for almost 50 years held back Afghanistan's socioeconomic development and mercilessly exploited the Afghan people.

Only the 27 April 1978 people's democratic revolution gave the Afghan people the opportunity to embark on the path of truly independent national development and the implementation of socioeconomic transformations in the working people's interests. The April revolution at the same time marked the start of a qualitatively new stage in Afghan-Soviet relations whose basis in international law was the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation signed in Moscow on 5 December 1978.

It is hard to suppose that the authors of the lampoon mentioned above who lay claim to the role of experts in modern Eastern history do not know these historical facts. We may rather suppose the opposite--that they deliberately fail to notice and distort them to suit their pseudoconcept of the continuity of the policy of the Soviet Union and czarist Russia in the East.

The authors of this opus needed all this merely to distort the nature of the fraternal international aid which the Soviet Union in compliance with the UN Charter and the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty rendered to the Afghan people at a moment of great difficulty for them when, as a result of outside armed aggression, a real threat of losing the gains of the April revolution loomed over the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The violently malicious nature of imperialist propaganda's reaction to this action is yet more evidence of the complete failure of attempts to stifle the Afghan revolution and create a pro-imperialist bridgehead for military aggression on the USSR's southern borders.

The identity of the authors of the opus published in Islamabad sheds some light on the real reasons for this latest act of ideological subversion. One of them--(Shabir Khusseyn)--practised his skill in anti-Soviet articles in the rightwing Pakistani press and frequently visited the United States as a guest of the U.S. Information Agency, which is the CIA's mouthpiece. Another--(Abdul Khamid Alvi)--was an employee of this agency in Rawalpindi for 10 years while another--(A. K. Rizvi)--has a solid reputation as an agent of the special services working under the same roof as the chief of the Pakistani information agency in Rawalpindi.

It can be seen from this that the authors were of course concerned least of all to show objectively the historical roots of mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. In fulfilling their masters' will these sorry "historians" have broken all records for distorting the historical truth.

200 SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATES ATTEND CONFERENCE IN INDIA

BK071313 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The first all India National conference on national solidarity, sovereignty and territorial integrity has begun in Nagpur. More than 200 Soviet trade union delegates are attending the conference.

Mr Krishna Srivastava, general secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, told a TASS correspondent that the conference delegates consider as their main task the forming of a common front of all forces that are in favor of strengthening India's independence and friendship with the Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations. He emphasized that secret agencies of the United States, China and Pakistan had a hand in the recent communal riots in northern India.

INCREASED RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD060248 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Inauguration in Stockholm last Tuesaday of an information mission of the People's Republic of Kampuchea provides a bright demonstration of a further consolidation of the international authority and prestige of the Kampuchean Government shows internal and external policy as the sole lawful representative of the Kampuchean people is gaining increasing recognition in the international arena.

This event is made all the more important by the fact that it follows soon after the decision taken by the Government of India to recognise the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has already been recognized by over 30 countries and a number of international organizations including countries of the socialist community, the young states that have recently won their independence and freedom as well as those still waging an armed struggle to defend their sovereignty or the right to a homeland.

Only those blinded by hatred and spite to the Kampuchean people are reluctant to recognize the progressive changes now at work in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The ravaged, the plundered Kampuchea, soaked with the blood of the victims of the Pol Pot executioners, is now being revived from the cinders. The economy, and the trade, are being restored and agricultural cooperatives are being set up. From the month of March, new money called "riel" has been placed in circulation in the entire territory of Kampuchea. Banks, and financial institutions have been opened up and operate. Kampuchea is living, working and defending itself. It has to defend itself because politicians in Washington and Beijing, against the rules of international law and common sense, continue to support the remnants of the gangs of the overthrown Pol Pot clique, supplying them with money, food and weapons.

In connection with the upcoming regular session of the UN General Assembly, the Beijing hegemonists and the Washington administration are again embarking on a new round of intrigues in order to try to keep in the United Nations Organization a Pol Pot man as the "representative of democratic Kampuchea." The world is still shuddering at the memory of the atrocities committed by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in the land of Kampuchea, doing the bidding of the Maoists. Schools were turned into prisons and torture chambers, all the books and documents kept in the libraries, schools, universities and national research centers were burnt down or plundered. During the four years of the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the clique murdered four-fifths of all the teachers, including professors and lecturers, doctors and chemists.

The people of Kampuchea threw the bloody Pol Pot clique out of their own country and it is natural that today the interests of the Kampuchean people should be represented by its lawful government--the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. The Council is carrying out full control over all the internal and external affairs of Kampuchea and is the sole genuine and legitimate representative of Kampuchea. The obstacles erected by Washington and Beijing authorities to prevent the Kampuchean Government from filling its legitimate seat in the United Nations Organization betray completely the aggressive designs harboured by Washington and Beijing against the people of Kampuchea, and such policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other countries must be resolutely condemned.

REPORT ON SEJM SESSION HELD ON 5 SEPTEMBER IN WARSAW

LD051822 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 5 Sep 80

["In the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep, TASS--A regular session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic began its deliberations in Warsaw today. The session's agenda includes examination of the programme of priority measures of the government to improve the economic and social situation in the country, as well as approval of the ordinance of the State Council of the question of changes in the composition of the Government of Poland.

The speaker on the first item was Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinowski. He said: "The population received with great satisfaction the restoration of normal life and work and awaits a rapid elimination of the causes that have led to the exceptionally difficult situation. We must say directly and openly, that, wishing to assure conditions for further progress, we are standing today at the beginning of a new path--a long one and with many obstacles. We are aware of how much must be done in our country in order to overcome the existing difficulties and to consolidate the foundations of socio-economic development. The fact is that the problems have not disappeared. Today, there are in our country much more questions awaiting urgent solutions than was the case yesterday. And we must get down to resolving them ourselves.

"The whole of society," Jozef Pinkowski continued, "is now passionately discussing ways out of the present situation. Awaited everywhere is a programme for settling the accumulated outstanding problems, understandable to all and real".

"A preliminary assessment of the present events and of the situation that has taken shape have been given by the 4th and 5th plenums of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. They pointed to the need of changes in the socio-economic policy, restoration of society's confidence in its leadership and defined the main directions for the settlement of long overdue socio-economic problems that have appeared in our country.

"The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in its changed composition, has embarked on a radical restructuring of the programme of its work. However, preparation of a long-term and comprehensive programme will call for time. Also needed are a profound analysis and assessments. Without these, it is impossible to work out correct proposals and to determine precisely the directives for development. This programme will be submitted by the government to the Sejm deputies along with a draft socio-economic plan for 1981 in November-December".

"Today", Jozef Pinkowski pointed out, "I want to tell the Sejm of what urgent measures are being implemented by the government and what it intends to do to improve the unusually difficult and complex economic situation and to resolve the most topical social problems".

"The main principle of our activities will be a consistent observance of the order of priorities in the social goals. We shall strive within the measure of our requirements and possibilities to achieve a situation when the social goals will be becoming a major factor contributing to the social development of Poland, an active participation of the working people in the definition and implementation of the programme for the development of the country.

"We shall shape our social policy on the basis of an analysis of social needs. That is why in determining our immediate tasks, we have carefully considered the proposals put forward during the discussion preceding the congress and stemming from the decisions of the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, and during the electoral campaign into the Sejm and the people's councils of the voivodship, as well as questions raised by the trade unions.

"We have carefully analysed the proposals of the labour collectives that have been put forward recently. We expect that the collectives of the enterprises and their representatives will implement in an equal degree the undertakings they have assumed especially with regard to undoing the damage in production, and showing better work."

Further on, Jozef Pinkowski described a number of measures pertaining to the solution of individual problems in the field of wages and social questions. We shall, he said, within the measure of the possible continue the raises, begun in July, of wages to different categories of workers. Further on, wages will gradually be raised to all the working people, and be spaced out in time in such a manner as to complete the overall wage raises by June 1981.

In order to exclude the possibility of an unjustified raise in the living wages, the government will intensify its control of prices. We shall intensify simultaneously control over prices established by enterprises and the private sector. The method for the assessment of the living wages will be improved. The task to the effect has already been put before the Main Statistical Department.

"At present, the main problem is that of a rapid buildup of the rates of production, improving labour discipline, a better implementation of the current economic assignments and a maximum elimination of the damage done by strikes and production stoppages. I am addressing myself to all the working collectives of the enterprises," Jozef Pinkowski said. "To organize the supply for the population and improve its living conditions," he went on to say, "agricultural output of is of key importance. I should like to stress that the current situation in this field is unsatisfactory. We regard as enormously important the task of assuring profitability of the agricultural production. We are taking steps in order to obtain for this purpose, objective assessments and to pursue an active economic policy that would stimulate peasants to increase agricultural output, create conditions for growing incomes of the population and improve the living and labor conditions forrural inhabitants.

" I should like to stress", the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland said further, "that the government will continue to consistently implement the agrarian policy adopted by the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasants' Party with regard to both individual and collectivized agricultural economies and to be guided by the main principle that land is the common heritage of the entire people, and with each year it must better meet the needs of the population in food products. We must strive, above all, after a better fulfilment of the housing construction assignments.

"The social programme we are adopting will have to be implemented in difficult conditions. I wish to stress that the existing level of labour productivity and the volume of output does not asure the material foundation for a complete implementation of this programme. We cannot stop at this. Simultaneously, we must care after a further development of our country, we cannot be indifferent to the demand of our time.

"Today, it is difficult for us to make full use of the possibilities of our economy. Profound structural disproportions have developed in the national economy. At present we feel especially keenly the great size of Poland's external debt and the related balance of payments tensions, the causes of these phenomena are different. A no small role in this was played by the mistakes in the socio-economic policy, insufficient consistency in the implementation of the correct decisions of the party and of the ordinances of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. The overcoming of the accumulated difficulties and disproportions depends above all on a better and more productive work. Only such work is the source for the growth of the national income and the foundation for a lasting improvement of life."

"Of key importance for the development of our country", Jozef Pinkowski stressed, "is the expansion of the economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the CMEA member-countries, especially with the Soviet Union. We want to better utilize the advantages of cooperation within the CMEA framework, to broaden inter-action with all the socialist partners with a view to being able to meet better our requirements as well as for a broader utilization of the opportunities stemming from our participation in the socialist economic integration.

"We are aware of the fact that to improve our economic position and to be able to permanently raise the effectiveness of the economic activity we ought to effect profound changes in the methods of planning and management of the national economy. We are preparing a draft comprehensive reform in this area.

"We are well aware of the grandeur of the tasks that have been growing in scope lately, and in order to resolve them, a mobilization of all the people and its joint actions will be required.

"We need more mutual confidence and a belief in the possibilities of the people, more hopes that together we shall tackle even the most difficult tasks. On behalf of the government I appeal to the whole people with a proposal about such cooperation."

The speaker further dwelt on the role of trade unions in the system of socialist democracy. Then, Jozef Pinkowski said: "We shall be categorically opposed to all the attempts of the anti-socialist forces to undermine the principles of our system, the doubtless accomplishments of the People's Poland. To these actions we are called by our profound concern for the existence of the people, and for the destiny of Poland. Nobody would forgive us a lack of resolve on this issue. We shall rapidly and without delay take all the necessary measures to restore the normal conditions of work and life, to assure to millions of families a feeling of confidence in tomorrow. I am profoundly convinced that the position of the government on this issue will meet with corresponding support of the people."

"The recent events in Poland have attracted the attention and broad interest in the whole world. And this is understandable, considering the place Poland occupies among members of the socialist community of countries and its position in the international arena and especially in Europe. A stable Poland, having generally recognized borders and consistently pursuing its foreign policy constitutes an important factor of peace building in Europe and in the whole world. This needs to be reminded today, on the 41st anniversary of the memorable September.

"We", Jozef Pinkowski said, "highly appreciate the understanding and support on the part of all the friends of Poland for our policy and measures for its implementation. At the same time, we resolutely reject any attempt to denigrate our good name and the foundations of our system. The difficult moments we have been through have shown that the Polish people resolutely supports the fundamental principles of our foreign policy which accords with the vitally important interests of the state and the people.

"The strength and the inviolability of our alliances, especially with our neighbour and great friend the Soviet Union, have an importance of principle for Poland's independent existence. Poland's relations with the USSR are based on mutual confidence and respect and are of reciprocal benefit to the peoples of both states. The political and defensive alliance, that has stood the test of the entire post-war period, constitutes the main factor of our security, peaceful work and development. The alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, Poland's cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance are inextricably linked with the fundamental national interests of Poland. We shall develop and deepen all this, we shall preserve all this as our greatest heritage".

We stand for cooperation between all states regardless of their system, for cooperation with developed capitalist countries and a consistent political dialogue with them. Jozef Pinkowski pointed out Poland's positive role in the recent period, a period of heightened tensions in the relations between East and West.

We consider that in Europe or in the world there is no alternative to the policy of detente and cooperation. We shall soon reaffirm our active pursuit of the policy of detente at the upcoming meeting in Madrid as well as during preparations for the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session. We have been consistently championing cessation for of the arms race, its limitation and the beginning of the process of disarmament. We support the USSR's proposal to embark, without delay, on negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in an organic linkage with the U.S. forward-based nuclear means. We continue to reiterate the proposal to convene in Warsaw an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. We are of the view that on the basis of the recent proposals of the socialist countries it is possible to, at the Vienna talks, to achieve progress in reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

In conclusion, Jozef Pinkowski said that the measures submitted by the government are on the whole of an urgent nature. We are doing everything so as to propose as soon as possible to the Sejm and the people a complete, comprehensive and real programme for overcoming the present difficulties and streamlining the state of affairs in the national economy.

Discussion was held on the report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Deputies intervening in the discussion spoke of the need for a rapid elimination of the consequences of the stoppages and interruptions in the work of the enterprises, for intensifying the rates of production, improving labor discipline and labour productivity. Many participants in the discussion stressed the importance of consolidating the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the life of society, of its links to the working class and to all the working people of the country as well as of consolidating the front of the unity of the people.

Gierek Illness, New Appointments

LD060748 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, TASS--The PAP news agency has reported that the sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has been held here, chaired by Henryk Jablonski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

In connection with the serious illness of Edward Gierek, the Central Committee relieved him of the function of first secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Stanislaw Kania was unanimously elected first secretary of the Central Committee. He made a speech at the plenary meeting.

The Central Committee elected Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Zabinski members of the Political Bureau, while Tadeusz Grabski, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Jerzy Wojtecki were elected secretaries of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee's plenary meeting will continue its work this month.

Close of Sejm Session

LD060828 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, TASS--The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has ended its session here. Discussed at the session was a programme of priority measures to be taken by the government. The Sejm deputies took the programme into consideration.

The Sejm unanimously endorsed Jozef Pinkowski as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The Sejm also endorsed the decision of the State Council on changes in the Council of Ministers. Tadeusz Grabski, Henryk Kisiel (he is also chairman of the State Planning Committee), Aleksander Kopec were appointed deputy prime ministers. Jozef Czyrek was appointed foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic. A number of new ministers were endorsed.

KANIA MEETS WITH WARSAW PARTY OFFICIALS

LD061952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], today met members of the Bureau of the Warsaw Party Committee and the first secretaries of the district and urban committees of Warsaw Voivodship.

Those taking part in the meeting assessed the present social, political and economic situation in the area and expressed full support for the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Stanislaw Kania explained certain urgent tasks of the party for the constructive solution of the country's present difficulties.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee thanked the Warsaw party organization and its entire aktiv for their permanent presence among the masses and for their skill in talking to and reaching understanding with the working class.

The meeting took place under the chairmanship of A. Karkoszka, first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship Party Committee and member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee.

KANIA SPEECH TO PZPR PLENARY MEETING REPORTED

LD071514 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 7 Sep 80

["Stanislaw Kania's speech at the Plenary Meeting of the PUWP Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep, TASS--The Polish central television broadcast the text of the speech made by Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) at the Sixth Plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee. "This plenum", he said, "has been convened urgently. Therefore I would like to speak briefly of only the most urgent matters."

"In my entire years-long affiliation with the party I have never thought that the People's Poland and the party will be confronted with difficult, dramatic and complex problems which are facing us toady. And still less I expected that I would be charged with the immense responsibility--to perform the functions which you have entrusted me with.

"The unanimous decision of the Central Committee to elect me the first secretary imposes a high responsibility upon me. Thank you, comrades, for the kind words addressed to me. I am obliged to justify your trust by my work. I am deeply convinced," Stanislaw Kania went on to say, "that my duty first of all must be to see to it that the collective wisdom of the people function in this hall and on the scale of our entire party. This is a great and creative force in shaping the party's line and in implementing it. In this I see my duty to the Central Committee, and to the party."

"I am assuming the duties of the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee under unusual circumstances. Comrade Gierek who has been at the head of our party for the past ten years is heavily ill. In view of his illness, this is not the moment to appraise his activities. I am confident that the appraisals will be just and that, despite everything, Comrade Gierek's services in the process of his fifty-years-long activities in the working-class movement cannot be questioned. We wish him the earliest recovery.

"Our most important task is to retore the public confidence in the people's power, the working class' and all working people's confidence in the party. We must ensure strong links between the power bodies and the people. They have been weakened and this led to the outburst of discontent which is dangerous by its consequences. I am aware of the wide scope of criticism of various aspects of our life, criticism which often eclipses the great and incontrovertible achievements in the course of socialist construction over the years of people's power, including those over the latest decade. All the more with a great gratitude we must approach those workers' collectives, those millions of working people who had lots of reasons for dissatisfaction but worked dedicatedly and remained at their work places. It is due to them that normal life continued in the country.

"Serious errors in the economic policy and social life have become the main source of a big wave of strikes that, originating in July, has swept Poland and has not yet subsided today. We regard the strikes as a manifestation of the workers' discontent, their protest being expressed within the framework of a purely working-class activity only. That was a protest directed not against the socialist principles, and not against our inter-allied contacts.

"It was not directed against the our [as received] party's leading role which has been brought forth by history. It was directed against distortions and errors in our policy. This is why it was the dialogues and negotiations which were patiently and persistently carried out by our comrades that became the main method of solving the social conflicts which had the character of strikes.

"During the dialogues and negotiations we reached agreements on various social problems with representatives of the workers' collectives, which assumed the form of committees at most of the enterprises. We shall see to it that all the agreements be implemented. Upon finding a political solution to so acute social conflict we have acquired a valuable political and moral capital. This is illustrative of a high sense of the party's responsibility for the country and for the future of its people.

"In all consistency we shall strive to find the sources of tension and will be eliminating them so that such a dramatic situation could never recur. It is essential to see, however, that the struggle is waged not only for the restoration of the working class' and working people's confidence.

"An acute struggle against the enemy is also in progress. We want to solve the country's difficult problems whereas the anti-socialist enemy wants to make use of the arisen conflicts for purposes which contradict what the workers want and what they press for. We shall resolutely counteract attempts at breaking the order, cases of truancy and slackness, and persecution of working people who honestly and dedicatedly work for the good of Poland. We shall consistently uphold the cause of socialism and the vital interests of the people's state. Today this is an unusually important task of our party, its ideological front, and all our active members. In essence, this is the common cause of all the patriotic forces of our people.

"We can and even must discuss today many questions in the country. However we must all agree on one thing: Poland needs tranquility and work, and if there will be no such things, all the rest will lose sense and meaning.

"The economic situation in the country should be our main concern. It has been very complex previously, too," Stanislaw Kania went on to say. "The stoppage of work at many enterprises which has led to the inactivity of a considerable part of economic potential as well as the new obligations assumed in the field of wages and social benefits have aggravated the complexities still more."

"We must put to the fore large-scale activities to use our country's production potential--big and modern but which has not been used to the full. It is essential to make great efforts in order to considerably improve the provision of the home market, and this is one of the main demands of our people.

"Big problems are facing our agriculture where millions of rural dwellers work and which is the source of the production of food for the people. We shall constantly see to it that the principle of the economic efficiency of agricultural production be always in effect, and that firm guarantees of peasant's property to land exist so that each who wants to farm feels secure about what he has. We must create favourable conditions for all those farms at which fertility of land and productivity of labour rise. It is essential for us to support the socialist changes in our agriculture.

"Housing difficulties are a big problem which should constantly be in the centre of attention. We have a correct and necessary programme but it is being inadequately implemented in this country, and this is one of matters which should be handled much more effectively than was done previously.

"The party will be implementing its policy first of all through the representative bodies by relying on their constitutional norms. We base ourselves on the thesis which is necessary to recognise as directive in our work that democracy is not a gesture on the part of the authorities with regard to society but is a great and growing necessity of the socialism.

"Therefore we resolutely come out for the observance of the constitutional competence of the Sejm, for the broadening of the rights of the people's councils, for a real renovation of the trade unions so that they effectively uphold the interests and rights of the working people and become partners of the management. We shall also see to it that the new trade unions develop as was proclaimed by their organisers--observing the principle that these organisations stand on socialist positions and act within the single framework of socialist democracy.

"We want each patriotically-minded citizen of our country to be aware of and have an opportunity to actively participate in the solution of our national problems. We wish consistently to pursue our policy in the field of religion."

Stanislaw Kania said further: "The international position of socialist Poland is a big achievement of our party's policy. Today, on this September night, 41 years after the memorable tragedy, when we bow our heads to the heroism of the Polish soldier, to the martyrdom and patience of our people, it should be emphasized with all vigour that our consistent, steady foreign policy which underlies the sovereign and successful life of our people has taken shape and stood the test in the years of struggle and in the years of peaceful construction. A special place in the policy has been and will be held by the alliance with the USSR. This alliance which has brought liberation to Poland is of great significance and is a guarantee for our just, inviolable borders, for our security, advantageous economic cooperation, including the wellwishing, internationalist attitude to our today's, vital economic requirements.

"It should be specifically emphasized that our friends, our allies in these past difficult days regarded our position with understanding and believed that we shall find a correct solution. This first of all applies to the CPSU and personally Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. We highly appreciate the close cooperation with all the friendly socialist countries and we shall strengthen our honorary place in the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

"We shall also actively continue to develop and deepen our relations with different sociopolitical systems and continue to make our contribution to the cause of peace and the policy of detente, to constructive international cooperation.

"Our party and its everyday activities are the fundamental condition for the prosperity of our country, for the overcoming of the difficulties which have appeared cn the road of our development, and are the main prerequisited for reaching agreement with the working class and for strengthening the public confidence in the people's power.

"We must see to it that created within the party be examples of what should function in socialist society in keeping with the Leninist norms--democratism in the work of the Central Committee and all party elements, insistence on high standard and resolute reaction to negative phenomena, to violations of moral principles, and the seeing to it that the style of our work becomes more simple and natural. This particularly applies to discussions and various public meetings. There should be more concreteness and frankness, which will promote an improvement of our work and will help strengthen the party's links with society.

"True to the socialist ideals, true to our Marxist-Leninist ideology, we must create our party's prestige by modesty, unaffectedness and ardour in the struggle against evil, against what interferes with people.

"The party is the basis of social hopes for the better. In the party's work the overcoming of the difficulties we are faced with depends on the quality of its ranks, on the go-aheadativeness of our comrades.

"Let us rally our ranks. This will be helpful in finding an answer to questions of how to embark on the road of successful development, what programme to work out and what guarantees to choose so that such a situation as we have now never recur.

"In their letters to the Central Committee some comrades write that at the nearest plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee we should consider the expediency of the convocation of an extraordinary congress of the party. The Political Bureau shares their opinion. A new situation has developed. New problems have arisen before us. The party should find a way out of such a situation, and find a solution to the problems. Appropriate provisions, worked out and approved by the Central Committee, could be adopted as a basis of the general discussion in the party, and serve its unity and the strengthening its influence on the whole of society.

"Our party has different people in its ranks, different not only in profession and interests but also in their age. Together with the young in our party there are also comrades behind whom lies the entire history of the struggle against bourgeoisie, for the class emancipation of the masses of the working people, who went through the fire of struggle against the enemy either on the frontline or in the resistance movement, people who raised our motherland from ruins, built a new life, and restored the western lands to the motherland. This unity of the older and younger generations in our party is the source of its strength. We must always show care for this unity.

"I am deeply convinced that a day will come when the working people on the scale of the whole of the country will again say about the Polish United Workers' Party--this is our party. And not only becuase it leads the people along the socialist way of development but also becuase it carries out its leading mission by such methods which bring it closer to the people and win it confidence and prestige."

BIOGRAPHY OF NEW POLISH PARTY CHIEF REPORTED

LD061450 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, TASS--The 6th Plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party elected Stanislaw Kania first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Stanislaw Kania was born on March 8, 1927, in the village of Wrocanka, Korsno Voivodship, in the family of a poor peasant. He graduated from the economy department of the highest school of social sciences at the PUWP CC. He was a worker of an industrial enterprise since 1942. In 1944 he participated in the resistance movement in a peasant's battalion. After the liberation of Poland he was one of the organizers of the Polish youth movement. He joined the Polish Workers' Party in April 1945. He took an active part in the activities of party and youth organizations in Rzeszow. Simultaneously he was an elected party worker: a member of the Bureau of the district PUWP committee in the town of Yaslo, a member of the Bureau of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Rzeszow. On graduating from the party school at the PUWP CC in 1952, he was directed for work in the chief board of the Polish Youth League where he was chief of the Rural Youth Department and a member of the chief board presidium.

In 1958 he was transferred to the Warsaw Voivodship PUWP Committee where he headed the Agricultural Department, and then was a secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PUWP Committee. He was appointed chief of a PUWP CC department in 1968. He was elected a delegate to the PUWP Unification Congress and other party congresses.

The 4th party congress elected him an alternate-member of the PUWP Central Committee, and the 5th congress, a member of the PUWP CC. He was a secretary of the PUWP CC since April 1971. Following the 6th party congress in 1971 he was elected an alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the PUWP CC. He has been a Politbureau member and secretary of the PUWP CC since 1975 and a deputy of the Sejm of Poland since 1972. Stanislaw Kania has been awarded the Order of Builders of People's Poland, the Partisan Cross and other orders.

BREZHNEV GREETS, CONGRATULATES KANIA ON ELECTION

LD061438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Kania, the telegram says, the CPSU Central Committee congratulates you on your election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Soviet communists and the working people of the Soviet Union know you as a staunch fighter for the real interests and good of the people, for the ideals of communism, for strengthening the leading role of the PZPR and for consolidating the position of socialism in the Polish People's Republic. As a statesman [deyatel] who firmly stands for proletarian internationalism, indissoluble friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. During the struggle for the strengthening of the socialist gains of the Polish people you are showing principle, courage and a high awareness of your communist duty.

We express the firm confidence that under the guidance of the PZPR, which has glorious revolutionary traditions and which expresses the intersts of the working class and all working people, the Polish people will in a short time solve the difficult tasks and will overcome the difficulties the country is facing and will rally together in the struggle for the ideals of socialism and for the flourishing of people's Poland. We wish the PZPR Central Committee, its Politburo and you, personally, great successes in this responsible and noble matter.

The communists and all working people of the Soviet Union will also in the future strengthen the inviolable Soviet-Polish brotherhood and the great gains of our two peoples. May the unity of the CPSU and the PZPR, a true guarantee for the further development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, an important link in the cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement, grow stronger and develop!

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES PINKOWSKI ON APPOINTMENT

LD061422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin has sent a telegram to Comrade Jozef Pinkowski. It says: Esteemed Comrade Pinkowski: On behalf of the Soviet Government and myself personally I congratulate you on your appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. I express confidence that relations of fraternal friendship, inviolable unity and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of the cohesiveness of the socialist community. I wish you, comrade chairman, successes in your responsible work for the well-being of socialist Poland.

UNITED KINGDOM TO DEPORT 44 IRANIAN STUDENTS

LD061330 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] London, 6 Sep, TASS--British Secretary of State for the Home Department William Whitelaw has approved a court decision on the deportation of 44 Iranian students. The Iranians were arrested a month and a half ago when police dispersed a mass demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in London held in protest against the U.S. authorities' brutal treatment of Iranian subjects.

Those arrested faced trial on charges of disturbing public order. Although eyewitnesses evidenced that clashes in front of the U.S. Embassy had been provoked by police, practically all defendants were found guilty and sentenced to various penalties--fines, imprisonment or exile.

In a comment of the secretary's decision THE DAILY TELEGRAPH of London does not conceal that William Whitelaw took the step in defiance of the protests of the Iranian Government relating to both the nature of trials and treatment of the Iranian students while in custody. Observers believe the outcome of the trials and the secretarial decision may lead to an extremely grave deterioration of Iranian-British relations.

SCHMIDT REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION CITED

LD072346 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Dortmund, 7 Sep, TASS--The military balance of forces between the East and the West is the basis of international cooperation. We are prepared to cooperate with all our neighbours in the East and in the West irrespective of their social system and form of government, FRG Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Helmut Schmidt said here at his party election meeting.

I am proud, he said, that as a result of the talks by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France the talks held by me and Hans-Dietrich Genscher with Soviet leaders, the period of silence between the East and the West has been overcome.

Helmut Schmidt described the international situation as "difficult and complicated," pointing to the continuing arms race, the U.S.-Iranian conflict, the crisis in relations between Israel and the Arab states and the situation around Afghanistan of which he gave his own, one-sided assessment. He pointed out that resumption of the dialogue between the two great powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, would be of great importance.

Despite the complexity of the international situation, the federal chancellor stressed, we do not want a turn in the foreign policy of our country in the spirit of Strauss; we do not want a return to the cold war. We are for the observance of the provisions of the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki, for the implementation of the principles of the FRG's treaties with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries.

IRANIAN PRESIDENT REJECTS 7 OUT OF 21 MINISTERS

LD071548 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep, TASS--Iranian President Bani-Sadr has rejected seven candidates to ministerial posts offered by head of the government Raja'i. The Iranian Majlis was offered today a list of only 14 candidates out of 21. While the president's covering letter points out that he "does not object to the names indicated in the list", among the candidates rejected are ministers for foreign affairs, oil, labour, economics and finances, and several others.

IRANIAN PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES U.S. HOSTAGES

LD062238 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The foreign affairs commission of the Iranian parliament has discussed the American hostages. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports from Tehran that the discussion was in preparation for the parliamentary debate on the fate of the 52 hostages whom Iran has now been holding for over 300 days. A spokesman of the commission quoted the words of the Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, that the inquiry and decision on the American spies was the business of parliament. Iran is making the release of the hostages conditional upon the return of the national wealth stolen by the former shah and a stop to United States interference in the country's affairs.

SHIROKOV COMMENTS ON QOTBZADEH LINKS WITH U.S.

LD070002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1909 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Rejoinder: Lies Have Short Legs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (TASS)--TASS observer Oleg Shirokov writes:

Qotbzadeh, the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, does not let a chance slip by to oblige the United States and strike a blow at his own state. These services of Qotbzadeh have already been paid for by Washington.

It has been reported that a check for $1 million made out to Qotbzadeh recently arrived at the Iranian Embassy in Paris. The check was signed by one of the American banks "for payment for services toward liberation of the American hostages." This was told to journalists at a press conference in Paris by the former Iranian ambassador to France, Amir 'Ala'i. Qotbzadeh sacked him from the post he occupied because he had sent a photocopy of the check to Tehran, to the country's president, Bani-Sadr. In spite of the open publicity, the affair was hushed up. But Qotbzadeh continues to work for American rewards. In an interview with the American news agency UPI, he again spoke in favor of a solution to the problem of the American diplomats being held in Iran from a position favorable to the United States. At the same time, as has before been the case with Qotbzadeh, he tried to blacken the Soviet Union and its policy. The minister asserted in particular that the USSR is conducting, as he said, a "espionage activity" against Iran.

That such assertions are complete rubbish is well-known to everyone. Lies have short legs. Who really conducts espionage activities against Iran is to be seen from the above-mentioned press conference in Paris.

SAVCHENKO ANALYZES NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY

TA060820 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listerners, new agencies have published the text of the program of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was reviewed last Sunday by the prime minister and members of his cabinet. On the occasion of the publication of this document, our commentator, Igor Savchenko writes:

I want to discuss the section of this program that deals with foreign policy. In this section of the program certain anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist points are observed, and it is said that the United States is the main enemy of the Islamic revolution and that Iran and other Muslim countries must be delivered from the fetters of U.S. dependence and Palestine must be delivered from the fetters of Zionist occupation.

Recently the plots of U.S. imperialism against Iran have had an all-out and extensive aspect. These plots are being more and more called the undeclared war of the United States against Iran. The economic blockade of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not cease. U.S. Navy ships carrying planes and marines, rove near the Iranian shores. In order to overthrow the legal government of your country and reinstate the monarchical system in Iran, the CIA consistently hatches plots. Zionism and Israeli ruling circles are showing themselves to be the faithful associate and puppet of U.S. imperialism in its struggle against the Islamic revolution. It is obvious that in such conditions the Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes U.S. imperialism and Zionism as its mortal enemies and cannot but take the necessary measures to defend its interests against their encroachment. This course is reflected in the section dealing with the foreign policy program of the new Iranian Government.

However, while analyzing the government's program it is necessary to point to one of its formulas [formulha]. According to AFP, in the foreign policy section of this program any compromise with one of the superpowers that is detrimental to the other superpower is rejected. As we are aware, certain circles in Iran are using the term the two superpowers--which they have borrowed from the Beijing propagandists--to describe the Soviet Union and the United States. They do this intentionally in order to place an equal mark between these two countries and to stain the anti-imperialist policy of the USSR Government.

The formula stipulated in the program can also induce some people to think that, allegedly, the Soviet Union has overt aims and intentions regarding the expansion of its relations with Iran. The USSR's policy toward Iran is entirely clear. As Aleksey Kosygin, the chief of the Soviet Government, pointed out in his telegram addressed to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of Iran, the Soviet Union strives for the establishment of relations of neighborliness and cooperation for the benefit of the two countries according to the principles of equal rights, neighborliness, the maintenance of mutual benefit and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other between it and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

REPORT ON PARIS MEETING OF IRANIAN EXILE LEADERS

LD051752 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Paris 5 Sep, TASS--Supporters of the shah regime, who fled from people's wrath abroad, are trying with the help of the United States to pool their efforts to restore monarchy in Iran. A kind of a summit meeting was held in Paris this week, with ring-leaders of Iranian emigrants taking part, reports the French weekly VSD.

The shah's family at that gathering was represented by shah's former son-in-law and his last ambassador in Washington Ardeshir Zahedi. That stronghold of Iranian reaction probably still thinks much of the laurels of his father--General F. Zahedi who was put into the post of premier of Iran by CIA agents after they elaborated and carried through in 1953 a bloody coup against the legitimate Mossadeq government.

No less ominous figure of General Oveysi, who when military commandant of the Iranian capital was dubbed "the butcher of Tehran," also appeared at the meeting which was held at one of the Paris mansions this week.

Gathering the remains of fugitivie monarchists, the general now tirelessly makes shuttle trips between some Middle Eastern capitals--Washington and West Europe. According to some data Oveysi's efforts have already been crowned with the formation, with American and shah's money, of a 30,000 strong shock corps who are now undergoing training at military bases in Egypt and other countries. But the quorum of Iranian monarchists would undoubtedly be incomplete without leaders of liberal bourgeoisie and conciliating social democracy. They were represented here by former Minister and Rector of Tehran University Nahavandi and the shah's last Premier Bakhtiar, "Iranian Kerenskiy," as he called himself. But according to the weekly, the pillars of the 2,500 year old monarchy, toppled by the people's wrath, failed to come to a common opinion on the most important issues for them. All four of them could not be brought together though for a few minutes into one room of the mansion to create the semblance of "a joint plenary meeting."

The matter is that Zahedi and Oveysi demand a bloody military putsch in Iran, while Nahavandi and Bakhtiar advocate "more moderate" methods of seizing power, though they diverge in views of the future of the monarchy in the country. They are brought together by hatred for the revolution and their own people and also the recognition of the sole "leader and the banner"--the Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi who is planned to be into Iranian throne in October, upon reaching the age of 20, certainly in exile.

Meanwhile, the bellicose emigration may seek consolation in the thought that it is not threatened with the loss of support from American imperialism in the near future. The VSD writes that emissary of the republican presidential nominee, former CIA Deputy Director General Vernon Walters made recently a secret trip to Western Europe and the Middle East. He promised the Iranian monarchists Reagan's all-round assistance, if he becomes president.

Carter does not lag behind Reagan either. Parallel to the build up of naval forces off Iranian shores, he was also in a hurry to restore contacts with the shah's family and sent the shah's widow wife, now in Egypt, a letter assuring her of the readiness to grant her children a possibility to pursue their studies in the United States and to herself to visit the United States at any time....with the passport of a Monaco citizen.

SOVIET SHIPS TO VISIT ETHIOPIAN PORT 10-15 SEP

LD062334 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep, TASS--Under a relevant agreement, a group of Soviet military ships including the military transport ship Ivan Rogov and the patrol ship Strorozhevoi under the command of Captain First Tank Yu. Turobov will pay a visit at the port of Massawa for an official friendly visit from September 10 to 15.

The Soviet seamen will take part in the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

ETHIOPIAN COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S.-SOMALI 'COLLUSION'

LD041220 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Sep, TASS--The Central Committee of the Commission on Forming a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia met here on September 4 for a special meeting to discuss the consequences of the conclusion of the military agreement between the United States and Somalia.

This pact, stressed its official spokeman in a statement for the press, is a serious threat to freedom and unity of the Ethiopian people, their revolution. It makes it possible for the United States to station the so-called "rapid deployment corps" on the Berbera military base which is in direct proximity of Ethiopia's state frontiers.

International imperialism, said the spokesman, coordinates the activities of external and internal reaction, it continues its subversive actions against the Ethiopian revolution which is fully determined to build a new society on the principles of equality, peace, democracy and justice. Simultaneously, the reactionary ruling circles of Somalia would not abandon their expansionist designs, the testimony of which being their collusion with the American military.

The developments in the Horn of Africa and the granting of the Berbera military base to the United States is the cause of profound anxiety not only of Ethiopia but also of the whole of the progressive mankind, it is noted in the statement.

Kostin Commentary

LD062323 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 6 Sep 80 EA

[Vladimir Kostin commentary]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] has held an emergency session in Addis Ababa at which the likely outcome of the recent agreement signed between Somalia and the United States was discussed.

Addressing the press, a spokesman of the Central Committee said that this agreement would greatly enganger the independence, unity and revolution of Ethiopia. That the fear and apprehension of the leadership of the Ethiopian Government and the accusation by the Ethiopians are not surprising is the subject of a commentary by our commentator Vladimir Kostin:

The truth is that Ethiopia is greatly worried by the proposed site--just 150 km from its border--at which the U.S. rapid intervention force will be stationed. Such a force can be quickly deployed against anybody. The Central Committee of COPWE sees the U.S. base at Berbera as a threat to the existence of the Ethiopian state. The Ethiopian leadership sees the establishment of the base as a declaration of war against Ethiopia.

The people of the region are greatly worried by the military agreement between Somalia and the United States, for which the Pentagon will compensate the Somali Government not only with cash but also with the latest weaponry, which they will refer to as defensive weapons.

The STANDARD of Kenya believes that the arms Somalia currently has and the new weapons it will obtain from the United States far exceed Somalia's defense needs. For that reason newspaper asks, can we trust Somalia? Can the pronouncements coming from the Somali leaders be trusted? Who can say that the American weapons will not be used in aggression against neighboring countries? The STANDARD points out that the Somalia leaders have never renounced their expansionist policy and their dream of a greater Somalia.

In 1963 Somalia threatened the independence and existence of the state of Kenya. In 1977 Somalia launched an aggression in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia. These two acts of aggression met great setbacks. But at the same time, as we see it, Somalia has not learned its lesson. We must also point out that the agreement between Somalia and the United States is a great threat to the peace, stability and progress of the Horn of Africa and its people as a whole.

Listeners, we remind you that the agreement was signed while the OAU ad hoc committee on the Somali and Ethiopian crisis was in session in Lagos. The committee confirmed that the Ogaden region of Ethiopia is an integral part of Ethiopia which cannot be separated from Ethiopia, and the committee advised the Somali Government to renounce its claim to the territories of the countries with which she shares a border. But the Somali Government turned a deaf ear to this advise. The expansionist and chauvinistic forces of Somalia are greatly encouraged by American assistance and at the same time are fanning the fire and tension in the region, which is like a powderkeg that can blow up at any moment. This will greatly endanger the lives and existence of the people in the area.

ZIMBABWE BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD051142 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1630 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Government of Zimbabwe has announced that it is breaking diplomatic relations with the racist regime of South Africa. On Wednesday the Foreign Ministry announced that diplomatic and cultural representatives had been recalled and the missions in Cape Town and Pretoria closed down. Our correspondent Vladimir Petrov gives the following commentary:

This move by the Zimbabwe authorities is a step in the right direction aimed at translating into reality the foreign policy principles proclaimed on independence. It confirms the Zimbabwe Government's determined condemnation of the inhuman policy of apartheid as exercised by the racist regime of South Africa. When it took office it declared it would not interfere in South African domestic affairs but, at the same time, made it absolutely clear that it would take an active part in all OAU measures aimed at abolishing the last bastion of white supremacy in the south of the continent. Such a move is bold and courageous considering the country's economic dependence on Pretoria. Most of Zimbabwe's imports and exports are channeled through South Africa.

Severing deplomatic relations between the two countries will further increase the isolation of the racist regime--undoubtedly a crushing blow to the racists who hoped to use Zimbabwe's economic depedence to further their own political ends. The existence of diplomatic contacts between the apartheid regime and Zimbabwe, which had just won independence after a protracted armed struggle, was for Pretoria a vehicle for vindicating its inhuman policy and a possible strategy to escape from the growing political isolation. This severance of diplomatic relations may signal the collapse of whatever vestige of hope the Western powers might have had of making Zimbabwe a mediator between the racist South African regime and the independent African states.